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TWO WHOLE SHEETS, } STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEFENCE.

THE PAST YEAR.

Last Christmas found us talking politics, analysing our newly-elected House of Commons, and criticising the Ministry which Mr. Gladstone so rapidly put together, in substitution for that which was dissolved by the graceful resignation of Mr. Disraeli. The echoes of the fierce battle, which was by no means fought in a mist, like that so marvellously described by Mr. Tennyson in his new volume, had hardly subsided, and while the nation was glad that a strong Government had succeeded to one that had existed on toleration, we were regretting many exclusions of men who had been tried and found valuable, and of men who gave promise of statesmanship. But we had got together a Parliament in which there was a great Liberal majority, while the fact that the average age of the members was fifty was a guarantee that whatever institution of the country might be destined for demolition, it would be "carved as a dish fit for the gods, not hewn as a carcase for the hounds." The personnel of the new Cabinet was satisfactory. The territorial aristocracy and the old Whig element was sufficiently represented, and there was also a sufficient number of recruits from the advanced guard of Liberalism to make it certain that a policy of action would be adopted in most of the departments, the whole Cabinet being directed by a statesman of the first intellectual force, who was, nevertheless, an idol for the masses, whose sympathies are rather with energy and earnestness than with loftier gifts. On one great question the Cabinet had pledged itself, and the removal of the Established Church in Ireland was the Liberal "Shibboleth." Few Liberals risked their seats by mispronunciation of the word, in the manner of the unfortunate Ephraimites in the days of Jephthah. The Opposition numbered a powerful phalanx, enough to enable the Conservative leader to maintain constitutional battle, and this also was felt to be a good thing. On the whole, therefore, our political discussions, in the Christmas of '69, were hopeful.

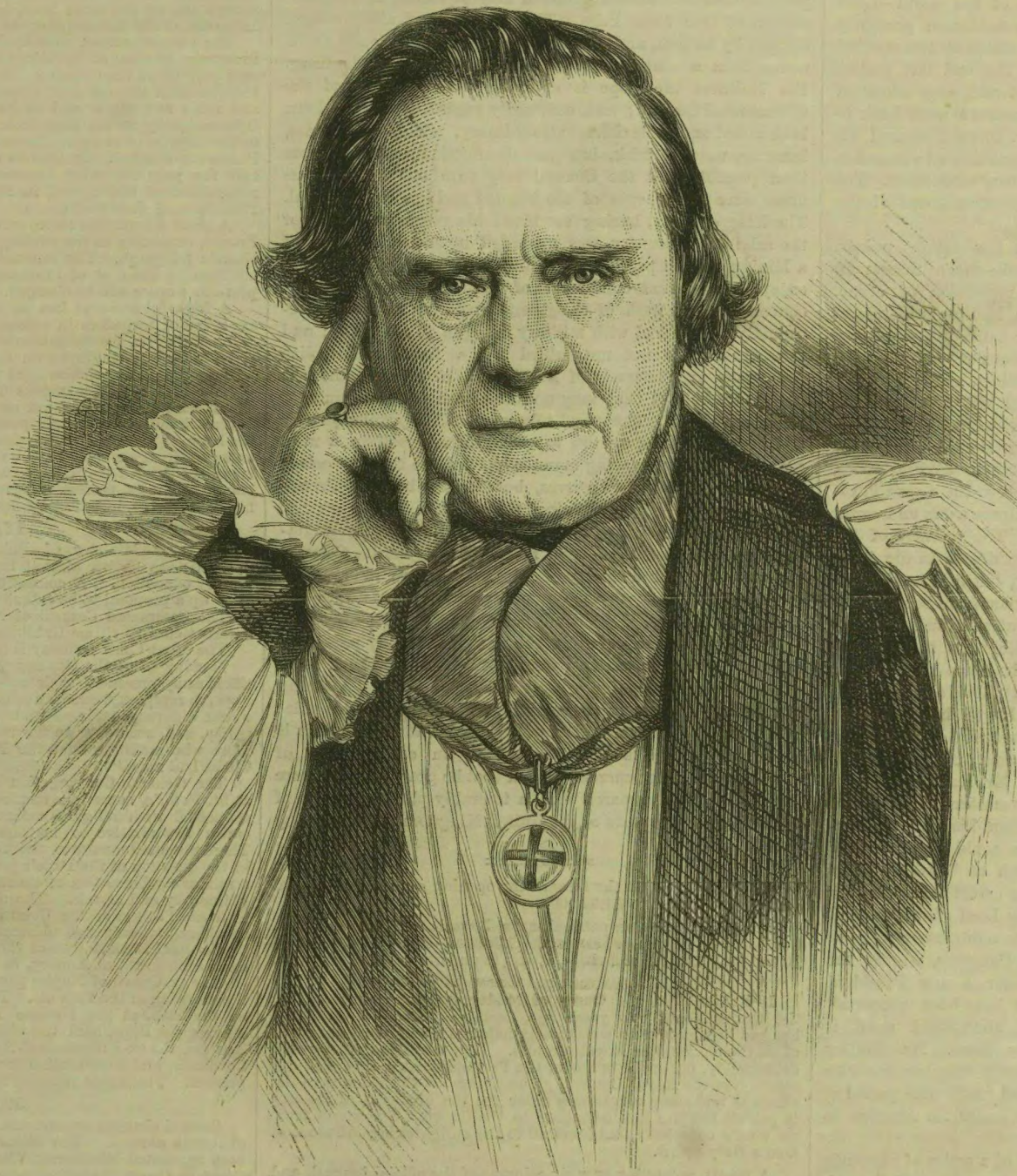
Next came the election petitions, tried before a new tribunal, to which the House of Commons at length, and not without reluctance, had consented to surrender its jurisdiction over its members. The election courts worked well; but the disclosures which were forced from witnesses by the potent magic of the law deepened the conviction that some stern examples must be made, and the facts thus elicited, and still more the foul revelations extorted by the yet more unhesitating Commissioners who sat later in the year, may have made a good many converts to the belief that the experiment of a

new system of voting would be proposed with more prospect of success than heretofore. The opening of the Session was fixed for Feb. 16; but between the fall of the Conservative Cabinet and the meeting of the House the indefatigable Mr. Gladstone found time to issue a defence of himself in reference to his change of opinion as to the Irish Church, and a delightful book of a classical character. It was hoped and believed that her Majesty would be enabled to open the new Parliament in person; and as the Assembly had been

headaches" from which his Royal mistress had been suffering. A single phrase indicates the relations of life; and this simple expression showed those between the Queen and her people, just as did the publication of the "Diary" which our warm-hearted Sovereign offered us in earnest love and trustfulness.

Parliament met on the above date. The Speech did not contain many paragraphs of interest, except the intimation that the Estimates would exhibit a diminished charge upon the country, and an announcement that the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland would be brought under the notice of the Legislature at an early date. Both promises were fulfilled. The second, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to redeem so soon as March 1. On that night, in a speech of about three hours' duration, of which Mr. Disraeli admiringly declared that not a phrase had been wasted, the Premier introduced his plan for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Its details we have no need to reproduce here, for they must be fresh in the recollection of all, whether professed politicians or not. The grand enactment may be summed up in a line. From and after next New Year's Day, the Irish Establishment formally ceases to exist. The construction of its voluntary substitute, which will be largely aided by what the Ministry offered to it and by what will be obtained by the compromises which disarmed the active hostility of the Conservatives in the House of Lords, was to commence upon the passing of the Act, but its progress hitherto can hardly be described as very encouraging, and we imagine that it will be necessary for a practical politician to take the initiative, and fuse the secular and ecclesiastical elements into union. The debates on the Irish Church Bill were, of course, the great feature of the Session. Mr. Disraeli's opening address was far too skilful to give satisfaction to his followers, who might possibly feel with himself that the hour of the Irish Church had come, but who could not bear to hear it strike. He was scantily cheered, and grudging tribute was paid by the Conservative journals to his "studied moderation."

Mr. Bright made a great oratorical effort, and his adroit use of a few religious phrases told upon an assembly which is not now much accustomed to scriptural citation. Sir Roundell Palmer's fine intellect was taxed to the utmost to show that Parliament had no right to take away the Church's possessions; and Mr. Lowe's famous epigram in answer to Sir Roundell's declaration that he would abolish the Establishment where there were but few Protestants—"the keeping the fat cattle alive, and destroying the weak utterly"—became the *mot* of the day. It is due to Mr. Hardy to say that he won



THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, D.D., BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

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the first choice of a vastly-extended constituency, the nation, which is ever rejoiced to behold its beloved Sovereign occupying her public place in a Constitutional ceremony, would have especially delighted to behold her on this marked occasion. But it was understood, as the time drew nigh, that her Majesty's medical attendants had pronounced absolutely against her presence in the House of Lords; and it was akin to the affectionate confidence with which the Queen has ever treated her people that Mr. Gladstone, in homely language and not in conventional periphrase, deplored the "severe

the admiration of the whole body of the Conservatives, if not of their leader, by his one-sided but forcible denunciation of the whole scheme. Then Easter intervened, and gave the remaining champions an opportunity of re-furbishing their armour. Some of them, perhaps, for the first time began to understand the exact character of the Ministerial plan.

After Easter Mr. Newdegate sought to resist the going into Committee, but was defeated by a still larger majority than was obtained on the second reading. Into a long history of unavailing struggles to carry amendments in the House of Commons it were unprofitable to enter. A fierce fight on the Maynooth question was expected; but the affair went off very flatly, and was enlivened only by a bitter battle between the two Protestant champions, Messrs. Newdegate and Whalley. General satisfaction was felt at the selection of the Commissioners who were to carry out the measure. The bill went up to the House of Lords, and the debates at once became of a broader and more elevated character. The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced for the bill, a fact which made it reasonably clear that the more sensible party in the Church had brought itself to accept the measure. The brilliant speeches of the Bishops of St. David's and of Peterborough are not likely to be forgotten. A certain melancholy interest attached to a portion of this debate. Lord Derby, delivering an energetic speech against the bill, referred to his long career, and declared, if that were the last time he addressed the Peers, he should rejoice he had been allowed to raise his voice against legislation as impolitic as it was iniquitous. The great lawyers did their best respectively. Earl Russell gave a temperate history of the struggle which he had done so much to bring to a successful issue. And, on a division, the House of Lords affirmed by 33 the principle of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Then came the characteristic and truly British struggle on the part of the Church and the Conservatives to save as much out of the fire as possible. Once more, too, the effort was made to procure endowment for the Catholics and the Presbyterians. How this failed, and how the success of the measure itself was retarded, though not endangered, by the desire of the Conservatives to get more than could possibly be conceded, will be fresh in recollection. At length, however, the matter was handed over to two men of the world—Lord Granville and Lord Cairns; and those noblemen promptly arranged the concluding details in a way which at first startled some of Lord Cairns's friends, but in the end left parties vying with one another in compliment and expressions of satisfaction. All was then over: the measure went back to the Commons for the last time, and Mr. Disraeli assured his party that the arrangement was no unconditional surrender, but a wise, well-considered, and conciliatory settlement. The Royal assent speedily crowned the great measure of the Session.

In the Royal Speech there were but few salient points. Two bills of importance were promised—one a reform in bankruptcy, the other for the better repression of crime. Both these bills have become law. The leading principle of the former is that the creditors and the bankrupt, who may reasonably be supposed to know most about the affairs of the estate, are to manage it among themselves, under a certain supervision by the Court. The criminal bill was a decided advance in legislation, for it did away with the old rule that a man should be held innocent till others should have proved him guilty, and enacted that, in certain circumstances, accused persons shall be compelled to prove their own innocence. It was boldly described by Mr. Bruce as an endeavour to "hunt down" confirmed criminals. The promise of the Speech that large reductions should be exhibited in the Army and Navy Estimates was faithfully kept, but it is needless to say that the mode by which the diminutions have been arrived at has been the subject of fierce party attack, and has also caused complaint, in which it is impossible not to feel sympathy—we mean complaint by those who have been turned adrift in obedience to the requisitions of public economy.

The Speech also mentioned the Royal hope that an arrangement was about to be effected with the United States in regard to the Alabama and other claims. At one time it was almost thought that the amiable Mr. Reverdy Johnson would be successful in negotiating these matters. But though he made a very much better bargain than his own countrymen could have expected, or than ours could be altogether satisfied with, party spirit ran too high at Washington to permit Mr. Andrew Johnson's envoy the credit of settling the disputes. The convention arranged by Lord Clarendon and the American representative was almost unanimously rejected by the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress, and so the matter stood until lately, when, under a new President and with a new envoy, the subject has been reopened, and, we trust, will not be again abandoned until it has been brought to a satisfactory issue. Mr. Motley on the part of his Government earnestly disavows the idea that the dispute should remain unsettled until some period of English difficulty might make it seem easier for America to obtain better terms than at present.

The Irish Church Act was but part of a series of measures intended by Mr. Gladstone for the regeneration of Ireland. A land bill and an educational bill are still wanting to that series; and, from the moment that the Church was dismissed, the land question began to occupy the minds of all politicians, and, unluckily, of many more who have no claim to that title. As the measure which is about to be proposed to Parliament may now be supposed to be all but completed, there would be no profit in "trying back" upon the various scents on which land agitators have opened so freely. We think we may fairly say that, so far as we have observed any public declaration on the part of Mr. Gladstone, we do not find him committed to more than two dogmas. One of these is that it is lawful to legislate for land upon a different principle than that applying to other property. The other

is that Ireland is to be legislated for in accordance with Irish ideas. The Cabinet has kept its secrets well, and, though some of our contemporaries have indulged in such clouds of guess-work as to the proposed measure that in the nature of things some of them must have hit the mark, the Premier has been mindful of a certain good old rule which prohibits the showing of an unfinished thing to certain classes, which comprise a majority of the human race. In the mean time, it is impossible for a candid Liberal to deny that the ventilation of the land question has been productive of unfavourable results. Ignorant peasantry, and, as we believe, many whose ignorance is but feigned, have set about the rumour that a very much larger cession of landlords' rights is to be made than is compatible with civil right at all. Agrarian outrage has been horribly frequent, and it would be absurd to affect to disconnect assassination and land agitation. Another element of discontent and disturbance has been evoked in the temporary revival of Fenianism, and, though the Government have at last aroused, and placed unlimited power in the hands of a skilled military commander, it is felt that action has been too tardy, and it is feared that severer measures may be necessary than would have sufficed had Fenianism been grappled with on its first appearance.

Political events on the Continent demand very brief retrospection; for during the earlier part of the year there was little but a preparation for the issues which are now vivid before our eyes. France was at length indulged with the general election for which she had been so long waiting, and it cannot be said that at the hustings her trumpet gave an uncertain sound. The Emperor found arrayed against him one half of France, and that half which contains the educated classes. He accepted the decision, and announced reforms. Of his sincerity in the offer Europe will speedily be able to judge; for within the last few hours a telegram has informed us that the Ministry, specially Imperial and nothing else, has resigned, and that the Liberal M. Emile Ollivier is charged with the formation of a Cabinet of reform. In Spain Prim affects to see but one question—whether the Duke of Genoa shall reign; but Spain sees another question—namely, whether it is necessary for anyone to reign; and yet it is possible that that second problem may be solved to the satisfaction of Don Juan Prim. The New Year finds Portugal divided by faction, and a powerful subject treating his abstinence from a coup-d'état almost as a favour to his King. His Holiness the Pope is enjoying the full glory of the Ecumenical Council; and, outwardly regarded, its splendour, both moral and material, is extraordinary. Behind the scenes, however, we find trick, intrigue, disaffection; and it is more than possible that the Council may turn out a disastrous fiasco, save in the eyes of the bigoted and ignorant faithful. The King of Italy, having sacrificed his personal wishes for the sake of his country, was rewarded by the construction of a Ministry which promises to endure, and which, at all events, enjoys the present confidence of the Parliament. Austria continues in her path of enlightened reform, but has unfortunately had to deal with military intrigue in Dalmatia; and the Ministry is not untroubled by a fierce and foolish democracy at Vienna. Of Russia and of Prussia there is nothing to be said that may not have been said continuously for months back. The grand scheme of military railways with which the former proposes to strengthen herself in a most remarkable and menacing manner has not, we think, received the attention that it deserves, but it may be that French strategists are duly following the details. The quarrel between the Porte and the Khedive and its happy termination are too recent to need more than a word. Colonial questions present a variety of phases of more or less importance; but, as these do not properly come into the category of events, they do not belong to this brief resumé.

If we do not enter upon the new year in any particular spirit of exultation, neither does it find us depressed. Our relations with all foreign countries are amicable. A strong Government enjoying the confidence of the nation holds office and promises reforms and retrenchments, and we hope it is not unreasonable to look forward to an early revival of elasticity in our commerce. Should that be granted, the future historian will be prepared with a tolerably pleasant sketch of the state and prospects of the United Kingdom at the opening of 1870.

It is estimated that the fêtes at the opening of the Suez Canal have cost the Khedive £1,320,000.

A Ministry has been patched up in Bavaria. Herr von Braun, Councillor of State, has been made Minister of the Interior; and Herr Lutz, Minister of Justice, is also to undertake the Ministry of Public Worship.

It is stated that the Queen of Madagascar, who, on ascending the throne about two years ago, declared herself a Christian, has had her declaration consistently followed up by the destruction of all the idols in the Royal temples. This was done calmly and deliberately, under the orders of the Prime Minister, and with the sanction of the Royal Council. The Queen at the same time declined to make any compulsory order for the abolition of idolatry in private temples not belonging to the Crown. She would force no man's conscience, but leave all to the enlightening influence of God's Holy Spirit.

A report, occupying over six columns of the official journal, and signed by M. de Forcade la Roquette, Minister of the Interior, is published in the name of the Superior Committee of the Mutual Aid Societies in general, and gives an account of the progress of those institutions in France during the year 1868. There existed, on Dec. 31 of that year, 6088 such associations, being an increase of 259 over the corresponding date in 1867; and composed of 785,852 participating members and 116,746 honorary, with funds amounting to 49,906,856*fr.*, or an augmentation of 3,596,064*fr.* The income for the year had amounted to 15,111,623*fr.*, and the expenditure to 13,245,250*fr.*, leaving a surplus of 1,865,773*fr.*; which, with an increase of 1,730,291*fr.* in the pension fund, made up the surplus above mentioned. The number of members to whom relief during illness had been afforded was 222,474, of whom 179,375 were men and 43,099 women, or an average of 27.14 of the former and of 34.44 of the latter. The mean duration of the period during which aid was continued was 19.81 days for males and 13.19 for females. During the year 13,307 deceases had occurred among the members, being a proportion of 1.69 per cent of the total number.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The members of the Forcade la Roquette Ministry have at length tendered their resignation, and, as contemplated for months past, M. Emile Ollivier has been called to power, and instructed to form a Cabinet from the majority in the Corps Législatif. The following is the text of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the deputy of the Var, which was published in the *Journal Officiel* on Tuesday morning, together with the resignation of the Ministry:—

"Palais des Tuileries, Dec. 27, 1869.

"Monsieur le Député,—The Ministers having tendered me their resignation, I address myself to you, confiding in your patriotism, to request you to give me the names of those persons who, together with yourself, will be able to form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative Body, and who are resolved to apply the Senatus Consultum of Sept. 8, both as regards the letter and the spirit.

"I count both upon the devotion of the Legislative Body to the great interests of the country, and upon yours to assist me in the task which I have undertaken, of causing a constitutional Government to work properly.—Believe me, Monsieur, &c.,

"NAPOLEON."

Nothing definite has as yet transpired respecting the new Ministry, but it is presumed that it will be formed in the following manner:—M. Emile Ollivier, Minister of the Interior; M. de Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Magne, Minister of Finance; M. Dupuy de Lôme, Minister of Public Works; General Lebœuf, Minister of War; Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Minister of Marine; M. Chevreau, Prefect of the Seine; and M. Bourbeau, Minister of Public Instruction. The remaining posts are not yet filled.

In the Corps Législatif the verification of the disputed elections has terminated without any fresh scandals of magnitude having been brought to light, and with, in fact, only a single discussion presenting features of any interest. This was with reference to the new provision of a substitute for the docks at Bercy, the great wine entrepôt at Paris, taken possession of some time ago on the understanding that by the ensuing Jan. 1 an equivalent space should be provided in some other part of Paris, an arrangement which no steps have as yet been taken to carry out, to the great inconvenience of the wine merchants of Paris.

M. Schneider has been re-elected President of the Corps Législatif by a large majority. The Vice-Presidents are M. de Talhouët, M. Chevandier de Valdrôme, M. David, and the Comte Daru.

It is rumoured that Prince Napoleon is again in disgrace, and that his yacht has been ordered round from Boulogne to Toulon, whence he is about to embark on some new voyage to foreign shores.

M. de Forcade la Roquette has issued a circular to the electors of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, asking for their suffrages; and in which, after referring to the connection of his family with the district, he takes credit to himself for the late Senatus Consultum; though he, at the same time, refrains from giving the slightest indication of the future policy he is prepared to advocate.

The announcement, last week, of the death of M. Delangle, Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, was premature, as he only expired on the morning of Sunday last. At the Revolution of 1848 he held the office of Procureur-Général of the Royal Court, and more recently is said to have been retained to plead for the Orleans family at the time their property was sequestered, when, to the surprise of everyone, he entered the court as Louis Napoleon's Procureur-Général. In 1858 he was appointed Minister of Justice, and the year following became Minister of the Interior, on his resignation of which post, in 1863, he was made one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate.

A great telegraphic improvement is about to be introduced into France, consisting in the sending of money-orders by means of the electric telegraph. The amount may be as high as £200, and, in addition to the cost of the message, the ordinary commission of a post-office order will be charged.

A frightful accident has occurred at La Seyne, caused by the explosion of torpedoes in course of manufacture. The workshops and buildings in the neighbourhood were blown to the ground, and seven workmen employed on the premises were blown to pieces. The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown.

The trial of the notorious Tropicann for the assassination of the Kink family commenced on Tuesday at the Palais de Justice. Several hundreds of people passed the night outside the gate, in the hope of obtaining admission to the court, which was densely crowded from an early hour on the morning of Tuesday. Tropicann is defended by M. Lachaud, and has, up to the present, displayed the most perfect sangfroid. He persists in saying that he has accomplices, but most obstinately refuses to divulge their names.

ITALY.

The new Minister of Public Instruction in Italy, Signor Correnti, has shown himself favourable to the principle of compulsory education. A committee is to examine the subject, and draw up a proposal to be submitted to the Legislature.

The Communal Council of Naples has voted 100,000*fr.* for the International Maritime Exhibition to be held in that city.

The Mont Cenis Railway is blocked up by snow.

Monday being the fête day of the Pope, the officers of the Pontifical army presented their congratulations to his Holiness. The Pope, in reply, expressed his confidence that the Ecumenical Council would dissipate darkness and give to the world peace and prosperity, and, according to the telegram, "refuted the argument of those who maintain that the Pope should have no army because Christ had none."

The General Congregation of the Council, held on Tuesday, at St. Peter's, named the members elected to examine the questions connected with religious orders. The discussion of draughts of canon law relative to matters of faith afterwards commenced. These proposed measures, the telegram says, contain no mention of the question of the Pope's personal infallibility; but they utter a formal condemnation of unorthodox doctrine, and of independent philosophy and morals. The sitting lasted five hours and a half. Thirteen Fathers of the Council had announced their intention of speaking, but only five addressed the assembly.

Cardinal Reisach, one of the five presidents of the Council, died on the 23rd ult., at Annecy, in Savoy.

The ex-Queen of Naples gave birth to a daughter, at Rome, on the morning of the 24th ult. The baptism of the infant took place on the 29th, at the Farnese Palace. Cardinal Antonelli, representing the Pope, held the child at the font. The Empress of Austria, the ex-Princesses of Naples, Tuscany, and Parma, several Cardinals, and a deputation from the Neapolitan provinces, were present. The infant received the names of Christina Maria Pia.

RUSSIA.

Several changes are announced in the diplomatic representation of Russia abroad. The Minister at Brussels, Prince Orloff, has been appointed Minister at Vienna, and is replaced at the Belgian Court by Count Bludoff, at present Minister at the Court of Saxony. The latter post is filled by Councillor von Kotzebue, hitherto acting as Chargé-d'Affaires at Carlsruhe. M. Sabouroff, Councillor of the Embassy in London, goes to the Baden capital; and Baron von Uxkull-Gyllenband, Councillor of Legation at Vienna, is appointed Minister at Florence.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the reply of the Viceroy of Egypt to the firman of the Sultan has been published. It confirms the intelligence, already made public, that the Viceroy has yielded complete obedience to the will of his Sovereign.

AMERICA.

The President has sent to the Senate copies of the diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the Alabama claims. [Lord Clarendon, on his part, has thought fit to do the same, and the letters which have passed appear in the form of a Supplement to the *London Gazette*. The correspondence fills eight columns of the daily papers.] Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, in a despatch to

Mr. Motley, the American Minister in London, dated May 15 last, says:—"The United States Government, in rejecting the treaty concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, has abandoned neither its claims nor its hopes of a speedy settlement. The Senate merely conformed to public opinion in not confirming the treaty, and its ratification would not be conducive to peace in view of the irritated state of the public mind." Mr. Fish, in this despatch, therefore advised a temporary postponement of the question, and stated further that a treaty to be satisfactory must contain provisions calculated to prevent the recurrence of similar issues. In another despatch, dated June 28, Mr. Fish claimed that the future negotiations on the Alabama question should be transferred to Washington. In a despatch from Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley, dated Sept. 25, the Secretary of State recapitulates the alleged wrongs suffered by the United States, and thinks that the time has arrived when the negotiations could be advantageously resumed. He at the same time expresses the readiness of the United States to consider propositions from the British Government. On Nov. 6 Earl Clarendon addressed a despatch to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister in Washington, advising the latter of an interview between himself and Mr. Motley. In this communication his Lordship states that in the Reverdy Johnson treaty Great Britain modified many firm convictions, and was much concerned at the treaty being rejected. Earl Clarendon added that Great Britain could not risk any further unsuccessful negotiations until Mr. Fish more clearly intimated the basis upon which the United States would negotiate. Great Britain, however, was anxious for an early honourable adjustment of the difficulty, and would be willing to change the national laws, so as to prevent similar difficulties for the future.

President Grant has issued an order for the re-establishment of the supremacy of military rule in Georgia under General Terry. The President has also published a proclamation announcing in eulogistic terms the death of ex-Secretary Stanton.

The Senate has confirmed the President's appointment of Mr. Frederick Low as United States Minister in China, and Mr. Henry Blow as United States Minister in Brazil.

President Grant has signed the Reconstruction Bill, which is law. Congress has adjourned till the 10th inst.

Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, formerly Secretary for War, died at Washington, on Thursday week, of general debility.

General Reynolds has rejected the votes of two counties in Texas, and has announced that Mr. Davis (Radical) has been elected Governor.

The Government has directed its Foreign Minister to make a proposal to the maritime Powers for a treaty relative to ocean cables, having for bases the reciprocity of concessions, protection of cables during war, and immunity of despatches from Government espionage.

The report of the occupation of Samana Bay by the United States is confirmed. The lease was obtained from the Government of President Baez, and a garrison from the United States frigate Albany took possession on Dec. 6.

CANADA.

Some news of the Red River rebellion is given in a telegram from Ottawa dated Christmas Day. The Government of the Dominion (the despatch says), in consequence of the resistance encountered in taking possession of the Hudson's Bay territory, will not pay the purchase money until next spring. It is expected that Governor McDougall will be recalled, and that Vice-Chancellor Sprague will be appointed Chancellor of Ontario, vice Mr. Vankoughnet, deceased. The insurgents of the Red River have issued a declaration of independence, in which they protest against their transfer to Canada without their consent. They further declare that they will resist it, and assert that the Provincial Government is the only lawful authority in the territory. In conclusion, they state that they are willing to negotiate with Canada to secure a good Government and assure the prosperity of the people.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Australian papers state that the intelligence from New Zealand is becoming more satisfactory every month, and there seems every prospect of a speedy termination of the rebellion.

AUSTRALIA.

The news from Melbourne is to Nov. 9. Parliament reassembled on Oct. 19. Bills had been passed by the Lower House providing for the payment to the members of both Houses the sum of £300 per annum, and for the abolition of State aid to religion. An Eight Hours Bill had also been introduced.

The people of New South Wales and Victoria appear to be strongly opposed to the Colonial Congress which it is proposed to hold in London next February. In the Parliaments of both those colonies the subject has been brought forward, and with the same result in each case. The projected congress is altogether repudiated, and the promoters of it rebuked in no measured terms for their unauthorised interference in Colonial affairs.

There have been heavy floods in Victoria, owing to the much-desired rains. Ballarat was for several days the scene of intense and painful excitement, owing to the uncertainty which existed as to the fate of ten miners, who were imprisoned by the waters in the underground workings of the Great Northern Junction Company. They were at one time given up for lost, but eight of them were recovered alive, after an interval of three days.

JAPAN.

We have intelligence from Yokohama to Dec. 2. The Mikado has granted a full pardon to the Tycoon and Prince Aiso. A plot to assassinate the British Minister has been discovered among the Japanese, but has been frustrated.

The *Japan Gazette* of Oct. 30 announces that the Mikado has given a gracious reception to the Embassy from the Emperor of Austria. The way being already paved by her Britannic Majesty's Minister, the Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Admiral Baron von Petz, had no trouble whatever in concluding the treaty he came for. It was signed on the 18th. His Excellency was admitted to the Castle of Jeddo on the 20th, and, with his suite, was received in state by his Majesty.

The *Times* of Natal relates that at Pietermaritzburg, on Oct. 14, the 20th Regiment was called out for drill in the afternoon, and were compelled to remain out during a very heavy thunderstorm. About fourteen men of one company were struck by lightning. The right-hand man was instantaneously killed by the shock, his rifle being split from top to bottom. Two other rifles were similarly damaged. Four of the men were still in hospital, but likely to recover. It seems that Fort Napier is built on a hill abounding with ironstone, and the parade-ground is very open and exposed.

During a violent storm yesterday week, the fine poplars in front of the Berlin Cathedral, beside several trees in the Potsdamer Strasse and Unter den Linden, were blown down. So great was the number of fallen trees in the Thiergarten, that on the next day most of the narrower ways were almost impassable. St. Peter's Church, the Fusilier Barracks in the Carl Strasse, and many other buildings, were partially unroofed. The glass portico of the Thiergarten Hotel was destroyed. An omnibus was blown over on the Dönhofsplatz, and two of the passengers sustained injuries.

Five Jews—named Moses Schneider, Mayer Brecher, Abraham Moses Schneider, Joseph Landau, and Moses Feldmann—have been tried for the murder of Abraham Feldmann, son of the latter, at Tarnopol, in Galicia. The deceased had made an offer of marriage to a Christian; and she accepted him, on his promising to become a Christian. Having heard of this, the accused assembled in the house of Moses Feldmann and upbraided young Feldmann for his apostasy. The latter, however, remained obstinate; and during the altercation the father threw a sling round his neck and pulled at it, with the other men, until his son was strangled. Hannah Feldmann, the mother of the deceased, who was absent at the time, showed much grief at the death of her son, but was soon pacified by her husband representing the murder as a religious sacrifice, and passed the rest of the evening with him in prayer. Moses Feldmann and Mayer Brecher were sentenced to be hanged, and the other three to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The British squadron, consisting of six vessels, under command of Admiral Symonds, arrived at Lisbon from Gibraltar on the 21st ult. All well.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that the victualling department of the Navy at Somerset House is to cease as a separate establishment, and the clerks are to be transferred to the Accountant-General's and other offices.

The awards of commissions and prizes at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich were given on Monday by the Duke of Cambridge. The Commander-in-Chief was attended by a brilliant staff, and the proceedings were full of interest.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has caused a circular to be addressed to all candidates for commissions by purchase in the West India Regiments and other colonial corps who happen to be above the regulation age for commissions in Line and cavalry regiments, informing them that, owing to reductions which are about to take place in the Army, he has been compelled to strike their names from his list.

A Royal warrant has been issued for the formation of a corps to be denominated the Army Service Corps. It is to be commanded by commissioned officers of the Control Department, and will in the first instance be formed of volunteers from the Military Train, Commissariat Staff Corps, Military Store Staff Corps, and from that portion of the Army Hospital Corps which is attached for duty to the purveyors' branch of the Hospital Department of the Army. In matters of discipline the Army Service Corps will be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; but in all other respects it will be under the direction of the Controller-in-Chief, who will select an officer of the Control Department, of the rank of Assistant Controller, to act as staff officer of the corps. This officer will be charged with the general superintendence of its records.

The present Lords of the Admiralty have resolved that in future no letters whatever are to be franked in the Admiralty departments except such as are on official or semi-official business, to be verified by the initials of the writer in the corner. No letters are to be sent home from foreign stations in the Admiralty bags (except on official or semi-official business) without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief or senior officer, and without having proper postage-stamps affixed on them. No private letters are to be transmitted to foreign stations in the Admiralty bags except on similar conditions, and any letters received at the Admiralty insufficiently stamped will be sent to the Post Office to be dealt with under its regulations.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver table centrepiece and candelabra, was presented to Colonel Boxer, yesterday week. One side of the plate contained the following inscription:—"Presented to Colonel E. M. Boxer, R.A., F.R.S., by the officers, clerical staff, managers, foremen, and workmen of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, on his retirement from the post of superintendent, as a token of their high esteem and regard, and as an acknowledgment of his zealous and successful efforts during a period of fifteen years to promote the efficiency of the department and the welfare of all employed by him. Dec. 24, 1869." On the other faces of the testimonial were represented a few of Colonel Boxer's numerous inventions, including rockets, fuzes, rifled shrapnel shell, parachute light, cartridges, &c. Captain Majendie, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, presented the testimonial.

An Admiralty return shows the distribution of her Majesty's ships and vessels on Oct. 1, 1869, with their total complements of seamen, boys, and marines:—China, 28 ships, complement, 3507; India, 7 ships, and 1373 complement; Australia, 4 ships, and 775; the Pacific, 10 ships, and 1963; south-east coast of America, 5 ships, and 576; Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, 15 ships, and 1708; North America and West Indies, 23 ships, and 3545; Mediterranean, 17 ships, and 3952; Plymouth, 14 ships, and 1607; Portsmouth, 19 ships, and 2027; Sheerness, 3 ships, and 577; Woolwich, 2 ships, and 178; Pembroke, 1 ship, and 62; Ireland and Scotland, 4 ships, and 315; squadron of evolution, 9 ships, and 4702; particular service, 16 ships, and 4957; surveying service, 4 ships, and 369; unappropriated and fitting out, 4 ships, and 342; under orders to be paid off, 2 ships, and 427; stationary ships, yachts, &c., 3 ships, and 156; coastguard service (including drill-ships of the Naval Reserve), 28 ships, with a complement of 4216, exclusive of coastguard tenders, late cruisers. The total is 218 ships, with a complement of 32,274. On Oct. 1, 1868, the number was 258 ships, with a complement of 41,845. The ships and vessels in reserve on Oct. 1, 1868, were 289; and on Oct. 1, 1869, 279. These numbers do not include vessels lent for charitable and other purposes, watch-vessels, or coastguard tenders and yard craft. There were on October, 1869, 3967 fleet men, and 150 civilians (coastguard men) serving ashore; 5755 marines (exclusive of commissioned officers) serving ashore; 735 men in steam reserves at the home ports; the disposable supernumeraries at the home ports were 2495 seamen and 592 boys in receiving-ships, and 1292 seamen in gunnery-ships; there were 44 first-class boys and 5506 second-class boys training at the home ports.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual presentation of prizes to the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers was held, on Saturday week, at the head-quarters, College-street, Brompton. There was a large attendance of the members of the corps and their friends. In opening the proceedings, Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod congratulated the corps on its steady progress in strength and efficiency, as shown by the following statistics:—1869—total strength, 645; efficient, 450; 1868—total strength, 563; efficient, 378, or an increase in the strength of the corps of 80 men. Eighty men had passed through the first class, as against 30 last year; 88 in the second class, against 62; and 34 in the third class, against 32. Colonel Ewart, Royal Engineers, subsequently addressed the corps, and pointed out the advantages which would accrue to the engineer portion of the service by occasional visits to the School of Engineering at Chatham. The principal prize, a silver challenge vase, the gift of Colonel M'Leod, was presented to the best shot of the corps, Sapper Ingram.

On Wednesday week the fourth annual presentation of prizes won by volunteers connected with the Bank of England took place in the court-room of the Bank. R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., Governor of the Bank, presided. It should be understood that there are two corps connected with the Bank—one entitled the Rifle Association; the other, a division of the Civil Service volunteers—and the presentation was made to both corps.

The St. Martin's ladies' challenge cup, given for annual competition between the thirteenth and fourteenth companies Queen's (Westminster), was shot for on Tuesday week. The two highest scores were made by Lieutenant Hunt (34) and Sergeant Hunt, his son (34); but the Lieutenant was declared the winner, he having made the best score at the two longest ranges. On the same occasion the association cup was shot for, when Sergeant Hunt made 38, and Private Cheeswright 37. The cup was last year held by Private Hunt, the brother of the winner.

A meeting of the 26th Middlesex was held, on Tuesday week, at the St. Katharine's Dock House, for the purpose of hearing from Lieutenant-Colonel Collett a statement of the steps that had been taken towards filling the vacancy caused by the death of the late Colonel-Commandant Ralph W. Grey, who by his devotion to the interests of the corps had succeeded in raising it to its present position as one of the first metropolitan battalions. Colonel Collett announced that he had been in communication with Captain Kennard, of the 8th Hussars, who was about to retire from the active service of the Army, and who would feel gratified to command so well-known and efficient a regiment as the 26th. Colonel Collett further stated that Captain Kennard had served on the Duke of Abercorn's staff, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, during the last Administration. This statement was received with most hearty and unanimous approval, and Colonel Collett then said that he would take steps for carrying the wishes of the meeting into effect.

The 29th (North) Middlesex held its annual prize distribution, in Myddleton Hall, on Monday week—Lord Enfield, M.P., honorary Colonel of the regiment, presiding. The company prizes were

very numerous, and were chiefly given by the company officers. The battalion prizes were presented by Lord Enfield, Colonel Whitehead, Major Peters, Major Goode, and others; and the chief were won by Private Wilson, Private Siegart, Sergeant Humphrey, Sergeant King, Private Giles, and Private Wheatley. Three prizes won at the Belgium Tir National, at Liège, were also presented. These were won by Colour-Sergeant Heathcote, Private Thurston, and Private Woodbridge. After the presentation some complimentary speeches were made.

There was a large muster, on Saturday week, of the members of the 37th Middlesex and their friends, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, to witness the distribution of prizes awarded to those who deserved them by their efficiency as members of the force. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Stedall.

The annual regimental dinner and presentation of prizes of the 38th Middlesex took place at Ealing on Tuesday week. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., supported by a large number of the local gentry. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening—viz., "The 7th Middlesex Administrative Battalion Rifle Volunteers"—coupled with it the name of the commander, Colonel Murray; who, in responding, said that the battalion had done very well during the past year. The splendid battalion challenge cup, presented by Miss Gosling, of Whitton, was won by the Ealing corps, and presented to their captain.

The prizes won by the members of the 49th Middlesex (the Post Office) corps were distributed on Wednesday evening, at Westminster Hall, by Mrs. Du Plat Taylor, in the presence of gentlemen connected with the Post Office. In opening the proceedings Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor congratulated the regiment on its efficiency, and not without reason; for, though it has only been in existence some eighteen months, its strength is 810 men, of whom (for the year ending Dec. 1) 795 were extra-efficient, fourteen efficient, and there was only one non-efficient—the honorary chaplain. Colonel Taylor explained that this very exceptional state of efficiency is not due to exceptional advantages possessed by the corps, the members of which are not collected under one roof in St. Martin's-le-Grand, but are scattered over the whole of the London suburbs. No officers, it seems, are accepted until they have gone through a course of instruction with a regular regiment and have passed an examination before a board of officers. Colonel Taylor claimed for his men that they were the best accoutred corps in London, for all have great coats; and he added that he should not be satisfied until they had their baggage-waggons, tents, and equipment complete, so that they might be fit for active service whenever they were called upon. The prize-list was a long one. Among the chief prizes were the Lieutenant-Colonel's annual challenge cup, 1869, won finally by Sergeant Parker; ditto, 1870, won in the first monthly competition by Colour-Sergeant Burnham; Captain Cunyngham's cup, won by Sergeant Macdonald; the Adjutant's badge and £5 for the champion shot of the regiment, by Armourer-Sergeant Daines. The company challenge cups of 1869 were won finally by Private Wheeler, Captain Arnall, Ensign Reeves, Corporal Clarke, Colour-Sergeant Burnham, Private Phillips, and Corporal Parker.

The members of the 7th Surrey who during the past twelve months have been successful in winning prizes were presented with them, on Saturday night, by the Lord Mayor. The distribution took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, the commanding officer, stated that the regiment was in a very satisfactory position. Sergeant-Instructor Wallis, a Crimean hero, who has most diligently discharged his duties, was called to the front by Colonel Beresford and thanked by the Lord Mayor in the name of the regiment for his successful endeavour to make it efficient.

On Saturday week the ceremony of distributing the prizes won by the members of the 19th Surrey took place in the ball-room of the Horns Tavern, Kennington Park. There was a very large attendance, and a good deal of interest was evinced in the proceedings. Mr. M'Arthur, one of the borough members, presided; and Mrs. Wentworth Sturgeon distributed the prizes. The badge for the best shot in the battalion was won by Lance-Corporal Cave.

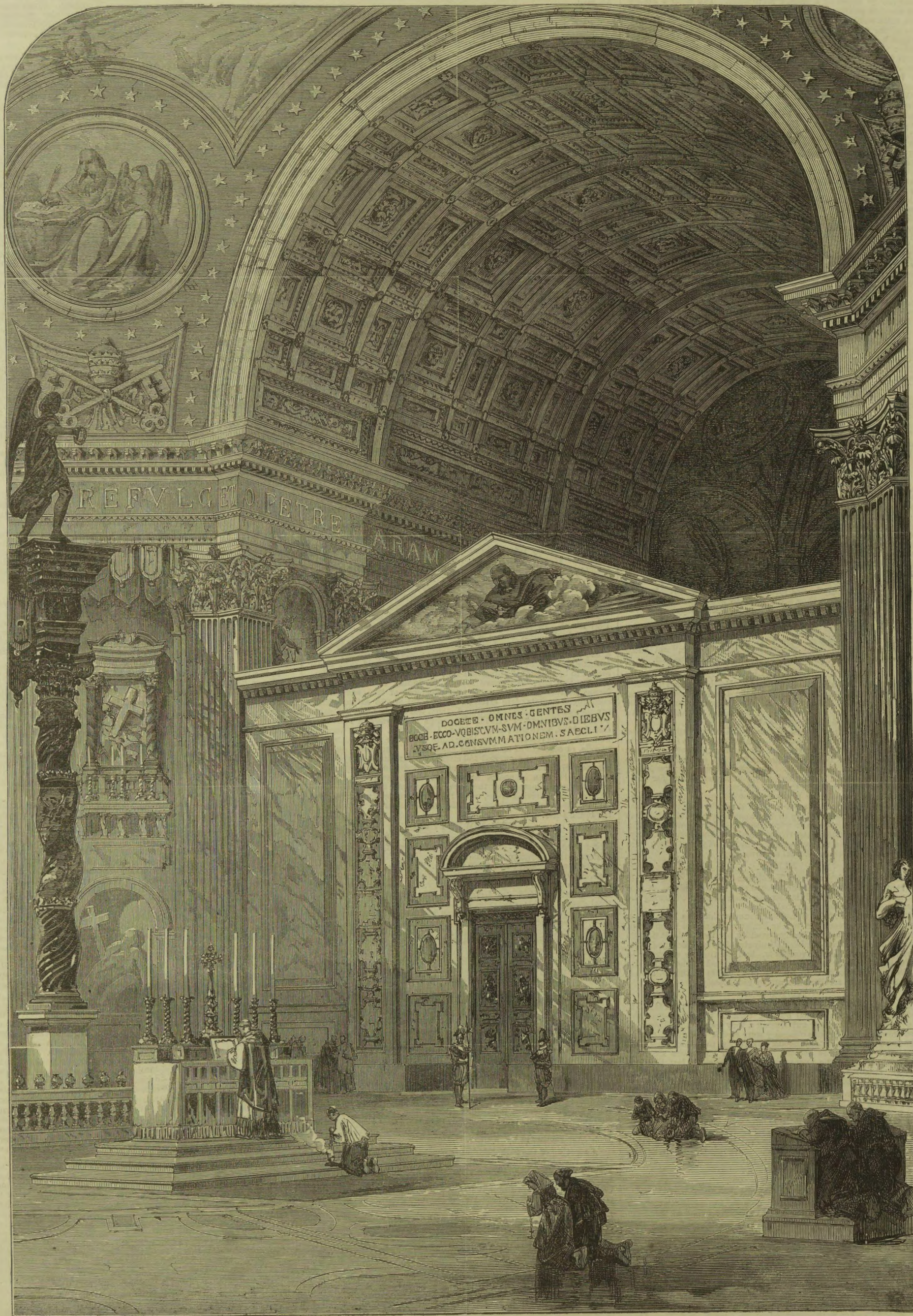
It has been decided that the next prize competitive meeting of the Essex Rifle Association shall be held for 1870, as for 1869, at Wivenhoe, near Colchester. Mr. J. G. Rebow, M.P., has again granted the use of his park for the purpose of the meeting.

The distribution of prizes to the 1st Warwickshire (Birmingham) Volunteers took place in the Townhall, Birmingham, last week. With a view of doing special credit to the occasion, Lieut.-Col. Ratcliff had prevailed upon General Lord Napier of Magdala to honour Birmingham with a visit, and to distribute the prizes to the volunteers. The presence of such a distinguished officer created great interest in the town, and the municipal authorities made preparations for giving the hero of Magdala a hearty welcome. The prizes were distributed in the Townhall.

Mr. Cardwell had a conference last week with volunteer officers of the artillery and engineer branch of the service, and propounded to them the views of the Government as to future allowances and requirements. It seems that the maintenance of light field artillery will not be encouraged; and as the present grant is thought to be enough for garrison artillery and engineers, there will probably be very little alteration with respect to these branches of the force; but it is thought that some substantial support will be given to the Shoeburyness meetings of the National Artillery Association, affording as they do such excellent opportunities of giving practical instruction in gunnery. Stated as briefly as possible, the following are the alterations which the Secretary of State for War proposes to make in the volunteer regulations so far as they affect rifle volunteers. It is understood that Mr. Cardwell wishes the proposals to be considered and discussed by those who are interested, and he will confer with the officers again at the end of next month.—First, it is proposed to reorganise the force so as to bring it into closer connection with the regular army; to put it under the command of the district Generals, but not to interfere with the functions of the Lords Lieutenant. Secondly, the grant is only to be expended on "necessaries," and the old system of payment by the Adjutants, and the vouching every item of expenditure, will be reverted to. Under the head of necessities will be classed—1. Expenses of head-quarters. 2. Care and repair of arms. 3. Shooting-ranges. 4. Travelling to and from ranges and parades. 5. Allowance to buglers. 6. Expense of uniforms and accoutrements. The War officials have calculated (supposing all companies to be eighty men strong) that class No. 1 costs £21 per company in administrative battalions, £23 in country consolidated battalions, and £25 in metropolitan battalions. Class No. 3 costs £13 for administrative battalions, £17 for consolidated, and £21 for metropolitan battalions. Class No. 6, £3 19s. 3d.—that is, for uniform and accoutrements complete. Provided the capitation grant is raised to 30s. per efficient, it is thought that all these "necessary" expenses will be covered. Thirdly, efficient men in future will have to attend nine drills, fire sixty rounds (ten of them "volley"), or shoot out of the third class, and attend the official inspection; or, failing that, to attend two extra drills. Fourthly, company drills must be with at least twelve files, and battalion parades four companies, of sixteen files. Fifthly, no charge will be made for the conveyance of Government stores, nor for fair wear and tear of Government property, nor for regimental books and shooting-targets. Sixthly, administrative battalions are, so far as discipline goes, to be put on the same footing as consolidated ones. Seventhly, commissioned officers will have to pass an examination or attach themselves for a month to a Line regiment or to the county militia, and schools of instruction open to volunteer officers will probably be established. Lastly, non-commissioned officers will have good-service badges, and an increased allowance may, under certain conditions, be earned by them for their corps.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Lord De Grey has selected Sir F. Sandford, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, to succeed Mr. Lingen as Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME.



SOUTH TRANSEPT OF ST. PETER'S, ARRANGED FOR THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

SEE PAGE 18.



PROCESSION OF BISHOPS ENTERING THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.—SEE PAGE 18.

It seems to us useless, if not something worse, to attempt

to negotiate upon a basis of international law the adjustment of a difference which had its origin, and still has its roots, in national feeling. We have called upon the United States to put down on paper a computation of the injury we have done her with a view to arbitration, and she puts it down at an indefinite figure, not with a view to drive a hard bargain with us, but for the purpose of showing us that the dispute can never be concluded bargainwise. Mr. Hamilton Fish tells Mr. Motley that the President "is not now prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States;" and he says, "in truth, while in the hour of their great triumph the United States were thankfully inclined to sentiments of moderation, both at home and abroad—for at home no man has suffered death for political causes—we were the more inclined to moderation, especially as regards Great Britain, in view of the very enormity of the wrongs we had sustained, and the consequent difficulty of measuring the reparation due, even if sincerely proffered, by the Queen's Government." Just so; it is in vain that men seek to make, or to obtain, pecuniary satisfaction for wounded feeling, and it is still more idle for nations to try to adjust such differences upon any such basis.

The relations between America and England will not be restored to a sound state until one of two things, perhaps both, shall have happened. Either the Government of the United States must cease to convert into an international affront that which it may yet have a right to complain of as a moral injury, or the Government of the United Kingdom must frankly admit that, although it has not made itself amenable to the law of nations in its conduct towards America, it may have sinned against the law of neighbourly friendship and of good and honourable feeling. Each may say, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong"—America in the form in which she seeks to bring home the offence, England in denying that any offence has been committed. A few earnest words between them as to the moral aspects of the dispute would go more directly and farther towards a settlement of it than any amount of negotiation on the legal aspects of it.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On Wednesday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce arrived at Osborne and had an audience of the Queen. The Bishop of Exeter and the Bishop of Bath and Wells also arrived, and did homage on their appointment as Bishops. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce was present, as Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Keppel was in attendance as Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice walked out. Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Osborne.

On Christmas Eve the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, walked out. The Queen distributed Christmas gifts to the children of Whippingham school, seventy-eight in number. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, entered the servants' hall, where the gifts were laid out, at four o'clock. The Queen, assisted by the members of the Royal family, then distributed the presents. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The Hon. Mrs. C. Grey, Lady Cowell, the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero and their family, had the honour of being invited to be present.

On Christmas Day the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Princess Christian took a drive.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian walked out. Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived at Osborne on a visit, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Lady Dufferin, drove out. Prince Christian, with Lord Dufferin and Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, passed the day shooting. Lord and Lady Dufferin and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove out. The other members of the Royal family walked out. Prince Christian honoured Sir John and Lady Simeon with a visit at Swainston. Lord and Lady Dufferin left Osborne.

Viscountess Clifden has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S ROYAL BOUNTY.

According to ancient usage, these Royal charities were distributed, at the Almonry Office, in Scotland-yard, on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 17 and 18, and continued during the following week, to aged, disabled, blind, and meritorious poor who had been recommended by clergymen of the various parishes in and round London to the Lord High Almoner and to the Sub-Almoner for participation in these bounties. There were over 1000 cases relieved. The selection was made by the Bishop of Oxford (now Bishop of Winchester) and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Sub-Almoner. The payment was made by Mr. Joseph Hanby, secretary and yeoman of the Royal Almonry in Ordinary.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The christening of the infant Princess, fifth child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place at Marlborough House on Christmas Eve. The rite was performed by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. The infant Princess received the names of Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria. The sponsors were the King of Sweden, represented by his Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister; her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, represented by the Baroness de Brunnow; the Crown Princess of Denmark, represented by Madame de Bülow; Prince Leopold, represented by the Duke of Cambridge; her Highness the Duchess of Nassau, represented by Princess Teck; the Landgrave Frederick William of Hesse, represented by Prince Teck; the Princess of Leiningen, represented by Princess Claudine of Teck; the Duchess of Inverness, and Count Gleichen. The following were also present:—The Prince of Leiningen, Countess Gleichen, his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, his Excellency the Danish Minister, Baroness Hochschild, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Bishop of London, the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, General Sir William

and Lady Knollys and the Misses Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, Captain Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Paget, Mr. Prescott Hewett, Mr. Holzmann, Mr. F. Knollys, Dr. Quinn, Dr. Farre, Dr. Sieveling, Colonel Tyrwhitt, the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey and Major Grey. Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Ellis, and the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice had the honour of receiving invitations, but were unable to attend. After the ceremony luncheon was served.

On Christmas Day the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. The Prince of Leiningen visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and Princess Claudine Teck dined with the Prince and Princess.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. T. Helmore officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales and attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey and Major Grey, left Marlborough House for Holkham, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester. The Princess, with the Countess of Leicester, has taken frequent drives. The Prince has had excellent sport pheasant and wildfowl shooting.

The customary Christmas gifts from the Prince and Princess to the labourers and widows of the parishes of Sandringham, West Newton, Wolferton, Appleton, Babingley, and part of Dersingham, were distributed on Christmas Day by Mr. E. Beck and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow. The recipients assembled in the Royal mews at Sandringham. Each head of the family received two pounds of beef, and one pound for the wife and each child. The widows received three pounds each. In addition to the presentation of beef, the children of the schools at Sandringham, West Newton, Wolferton, and Dersingham received New-Year's gifts—the girls, of cloaks and hats, and the boys, of jackets and caps—from the Princess. The tenantry upon the Royal estate have also received liberal presents of game from the Prince.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of H.M.S. Galatea, arrived at Calcutta on Dec. 22. His Royal Highness landed under a Royal salute from the batteries, and, accompanied by the Viceroy, together with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the civil and military officers, and the principal native chiefs, proceeded in state to the Government House. The reception of the Duke was grand and imposing, and most cordial. A large number of all classes of Europeans were present. The crowds of natives assembled in the streets were immense. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Viceroy, afterwards attended the opera in state.

His Highness Prince Hassan, accompanied by Mr. W. Larking, has left Claridge's Hotel for Ashdown House, East Grinstead.

Prince Victor Galitzin has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador left the Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, to visit Countess Apponyi at Rome. Count Kalnoky will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during his Excellency's absence.

The Duchess of Abercorn has arrived at Bournemouth, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Durham at Lambton Castle.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has sent a present of fifteen brace of pheasants to the Charing-cross Hospital, for the sick inmates.

Numerous accidents have occurred on the ornamental waters of the parks, the ice being for the most part too thin for safety.

The Mercers' Company has given £50 to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook; and 50s. to the National Hospital for Consumption, on the separate or cottage principle, Ventnor.

The Common Council has agreed to convey to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, for the sum of £60,000, the freehold interest of the Corporation in a piece of ground on the east side of Farringdon-street—the site of the late Fleet Prison.

The second Christmas gathering of the City police force and their wives and friends was held, on Wednesday evening, with the permission of Colonel Frazer, the Chief Commissioner of Police, in the large halls of the Bishopsgate police station, under the direction of Superintendent Forster and the inspectors of the force.

A deputation of Dumfriesshire electors presented to Lady Waterlow, on Thursday week, a portrait of Sir Sydney Waterlow, by Mr. D. Macnee, R.S.A., as a mark of their appreciation of the gallantry with which Sir Sydney had fought the battle of the Liberals in Dumfriesshire.

On Christmas Day the President of the Poor-Law Board paid an unexpected visit to St. Marylebone Workhouse at dinner time, in order that he might see how the festive season was passed among the classes supported under the poor law. Mr. Goschen also visited the sick and infirm wards. In leaving, he expressed a high opinion of the manner in which the poor law was administered in this house.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, on Tuesday, the balance-sheet showed that the income for the year had amounted to £12,319; and the expenditure, including a deposit of £2000 at the bankers', and a purchase of £2423 railway stock, had been £11,955, leaving a balance of £364. At the dinner, on the following day, there was a large subscription list.

The Lord Mayor announced at the Mansion House, on Thursday week, that he had received a report from the authorities at Quebec who had been intrusted with the distribution of the funds collected for the relief of the sufferers in the great fire of November, 1866. The total subscription, it appears, was £80,000, and nearly £24,000 of that sum was received at the Mansion House.

Yesterday week the Marylebone Board of Guardians confirmed the recommendation of a committee to provide two dispensaries, one for the northern and the other for the southern parts of the parish, in order to meet the outdoor requirements of the sick poor. The committee had been appointed on the receipt of a communication from the Poor-Law Board, in which the importance of establishing a sufficient number of dispensaries was pointed out.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in metropolitan street names:—Balmmain-street and Fryton-street, Hornsey-rose, to be re-named Orleans-road and Cromartie-road respectively; Blackstock-lane, Finsbury Park, Islington, to be re-named Blackstock-road; Gipsy-lane, Finsbury Park, Islington, to be re-named Mountgrove-road. The line of thoroughfare extending from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House is to be called Queen Victoria-street.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, on Monday, to 500 poor children, in the large hall of Columbia Market. At half past five the parents of these children, to the number of 600, were entertained at tea in the same hall, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. After tea a short address was given by the Rev. A. O. Wellsted; a fire-and-drum band, lately organised in a shoeblack brigade in the neighbourhood, played some lively airs; and then followed an entertainment consisting of conjuring and dissolving views, to which the children were again admitted.

The poor in the various metropolitan workhouses were, according to custom, provided on Christmas Day with a dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, and beer. The elder people had also tobacco or snuff given to them, and in some instances toys were given to the children. The official return of the Poor-Law Board shows that 36,600 poor people were thus provided with a Christmas dinner. At Bow a dinner was given to 700 poor and destitute children by a committee of residents in the locality, who had raised the funds by private subscription, without the necessity of any public appeal. The dinner was served in a bottling-store attached to the Bow Brewery, kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Smith, Garrett, and Co. The children were waited on by the committee and numerous ladies, and there was a large attendance of the leading families in the neighbourhood. The provisions left at the close of the dinner were distributed among poor families.

In the second week of December there were 150,402 paupers in the metropolis, or an increase of 7398 upon the number in the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 36,690 were in the workhouses, and 113,712 were in the receipt of outdoor relief. The increase is almost entirely accounted for by the augmenting number of outdoor poor, for there were only forty-nine more in the workhouses than at this time in 1868. Compared with the second week of December, 1866, there are now nearly 40,000 more paupers in the London unions, and of these 3200 are indoor poor.—In the third week there were 8663 more paupers in London than in the corresponding period of last year. The total number was 152,541, in the proportion of 115,693 outdoor to 36,848 indoor poor. In the corresponding week of 1867 there were 147,753 paupers in the metropolis, and in the third week of December, 1866, the number was 123,961.

A special meeting of the managing committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House—under the presidency of the Lord Mayor—for the purpose of considering a proposition for amalgamation with two other associations of the kind—the Workmen's Emigration Society for the Consolidation of the British Empire, and the National Emigration Aid Society. The general opinion of the meeting seemed to be averse to the proposition, but was favourable to occasional conferences with the other societies with the view of aiding in the general work of emigration. Mr. Henry Kingscote said they had had occasionally some little difficulty in getting people to subscribe, as some persons supposed the society had something to do with trade unions. He was certain that if they took Mr. George Potter and Mr. Edmund Beales upon the committee, the public contributions to the society would decline. He thought it would be unwise if they took in any element that was likely to interfere with their existing arrangements, which had hitherto worked so satisfactorily. Eventually the meeting passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that amalgamation with the other societies would not tend to assist the cause of emigration, and might create difficulty in the arrangements with the Colonial Governments with whom the British and Colonial Society was in correspondence, but that the meeting would be ready and willing from time to time to appoint members of their own body to confer with the committees of other societies on any general question connected with emigration. It was mentioned in the course of the proceedings that since February last the society had sent out 3156 emigrants, and 900 previously, making in all 4056.

Six persons were burned to death on the evening of Christmas Day in a house in Sandwich-street, Burton-crescent. The house was three stories high, and was let out in lodgings. Mr. Winnett, the landlord, occupied the ground floor; the first floor was unoccupied; the second, in which the fire is supposed to have originated, was in the occupation of a person who had gone out to spend the evening; and the third was let to a policeman named Beetlestone, whose little household consisted of his wife, thirty years of age; Frances, ten years; Alice, five years; Frank, two years and a half; another boy, eight years of age; and an infant seven days old. The attention of a policeman on duty was soon called to the fire, and he immediately sent for the engines and fire-escapes. Both soon arrived, but before the fire could be put out the two upper floors and the roof were entirely burnt. The moment the firemen became aware that there were people there they searched the burning floors at the imminent risk of their lives, and found the remains of Mrs. Beetlestone, four of her children, and a little girl named Rosina Brown, who had gone in to play with the children. The body of the mother lay with one arm round the baby, and clasping another of her children by the hand, below the sill of a window on the third floor, as though she had rushed there in the vain effort of saving their lives. The remains of another child were found under an iron bedstead, which, as the floor had been burnt under it, had sunk down upon the joists. The body of the eldest girl was in a sitting position below another of the window sills, and that of the fifth child was close by. The husband was on duty at the time, and the boy of eight years of age had been sent on an errand before the fire broke out, and so escaped.—Dr. Lankester held an inquest, on Wednesday, on the bodies of the six persons who perished in the fire. The rapidity with which the flames seized upon the building seems to have paralysed the efforts made to reach the unhappy sufferers. Winnett, the landlord of the house, stated that he rushed up stairs when the alarm was given; but, finding that he could do no good, he returned to his own apartments, and removed his furniture. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Accidental death," expressed an opinion that the conduct of Winnett, in not calling the attention of the neighbours and the firemen to the fact that Beetlestone's family were in an upper story, was deserving of the severest censure. The firemen and fire-escape men were absolved from blame.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25, 1869:—

In London the births of 1943 children (993 boys and 950 girls) were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1859-68, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 1856.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1357. It was the fifty-first week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1569. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 340, the corrected average number being 344. Five deaths from smallpox, 31 from measles, 125 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 65 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus fever, 14 from enteric fever, 15 from simple continued fever, and 14 from diarrhoea were registered. Of the 31 deaths registered from measles, 14 occurred in the south districts. One hundred and nineteen persons died from phthisis, 185 from bronchitis, and 87 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 167, from bronchitis 214, and from pneumonia 104. In the preceding week, which ended Dec. 18, the deaths from these diseases were 157, 208, and 103 respectively. One hundred and forty-six persons died from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 59 from diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 2 nonage-narians were registered during the week; and the widow of a farmer died, on Dec. 22, in the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, Camberwell, at the age (as stated) of a hundred years. The deaths of 7 persons from alcoholism, of 3 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 6 infants and 1 adult from suffocation, and of 7 persons who committed suicide were recorded. The deaths of 2 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

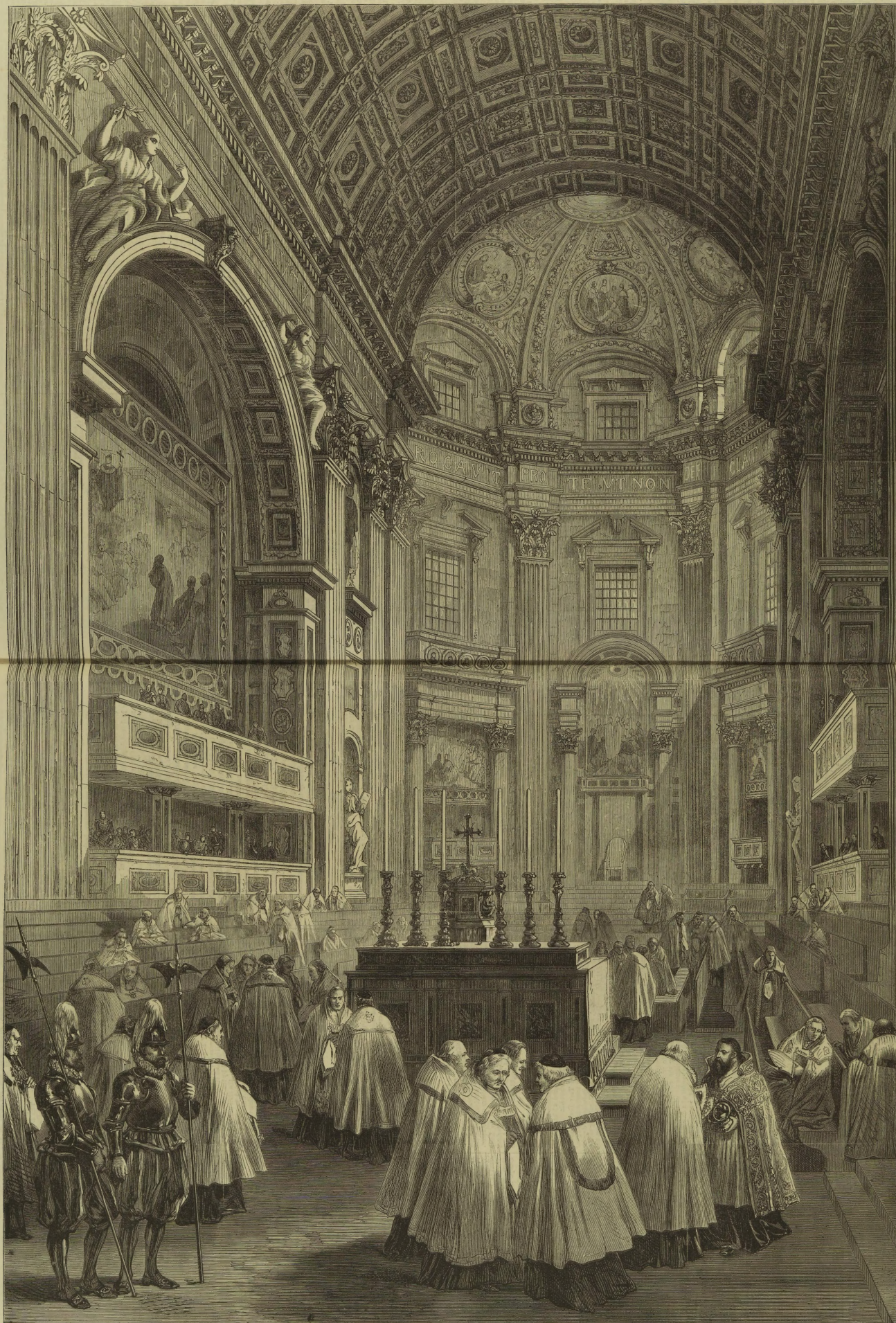
Last week 4050 births and 3095 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 25 per 1000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 22 per 1000 in London, 27 in Edinburgh, and 25 in Dublin; 29 in Bristol, 26 in Birmingham, 25 in Liverpool, 29 in Manchester, 24 in Salford, 30 in Sheffield, 15 in Bradford, 22 in Leeds, 23 in Hull, 23 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 36 in Glasgow.

In Paris the annual rate of mortality in the week ending Dec. 25 was 27 per 1000.

The Times states that, owing to the large number of candidates for the Army who have passed their examination, and are waiting for direct commissions, compared with the small number of vacancies which can be filled up, no examination for direct commissions will be held until further notice. The cases of those candidates will be specially considered who would have been examined upon the next occasion, and who, owing to the postponement of the examination, will have exceeded the limit of age laid down by the regulations.

About 300 brigands, confined in the fortress of Szegedin, in Hungary, are awaiting the sentence of the High Court of Pesth, which was specially appointed to try them. The charges against these brigands are of the most varied character. One of them is accused of having stolen eighteen horses; another of having committed from thirty-eight to forty murders for purposes of plunder. Several have been also charged with tearing up the rails on a line of railway, stopping a train, and robbing the passengers, breaking into shops, and carrying off the Government mails.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME.



THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF ST. PETER'S.—SEE PAGE 13.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashley, John Marks; Minister of Oxford Chapel.
 Browne, Walter Elliott, to be Rector of South Wootton.
 Bouverie, Frederick W. B.; Incumbent of the French Episcopal Church of St. Jean, called La Savoy, in Bloomsbury.
 Castley, Joseph; Rector of Earl Stonham, Suffolk.
 Chalmer, E. B.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Sheffield.
 Clarke, Moses; Curate of St. Silas's, Penton-street, Pentonville.
 Coventry, W. H.; Rector of Seven Stoke.
 Cox, Frederick; Rector of Upper Chelsea.
 Dawson-Damer, Lionel Digby William; Vicar of Great Canford, Dorset.
 Eaton, William Ray; Vicar of Longham-cum-Wendling, Norfolk.
 Elliot, Charles John; Curate of St. Chad's, Haggerston.
 Evans, John; Prebendary of Rugmere in St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Geary, Henry; one of the "Six Preachers" of Canterbury Cathedral.
 Godfrey, George; Organising Secretary to the Curates' Augmentation Fund for the diocese of Lincoln.
 Gray, R. H.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Chester.
 Mason, R. E.; Vicar of St. Ann's, Newcastle.
 Preston, J. D. W.; Perpetual Curate of Stonegate, Sussex.
 Frowde, Ralph; Curate of the parish church of Halifax.
 Sadler, Michael R.; Rector of Honiton.
 Stuart, J.; Vicar of Belton.
 Summerfield, R. A.; Perpetual Curate of Cundall and Norton-le-Clay, Yorkshire.
 Tansie, J. T.; Vicar of Wolhamoote.
 Troutbeck, John; Minor Canon of Westminster.
 Venables, G.; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Leicester.
 Webster, F. Nowill; Curate of St. John the Baptist's, Hulme, Manchester.
 Westhorp, Sterling Brown; Rector of Ilston, Glamorganshire.
 Winslow, Forbes Edward; Curate of St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington.
 Worthington, Thomas; Curate of Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East.

Dr. James Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester, died at his residence, Mandreth Hall, near Manchester, yesterday week.

Ravenhead church, which has occupied little more than four months in erection, was consecrated on Monday. It is situated near the entrance-gates of Ravenhead Glassworks, St. Helen's, is seated to accommodate 500 persons, and has cost nearly £2000.

The chancel of All Saints', Gloucester, was reopened on Tuesday week, after having undergone considerable ornamentation, during the last five months, by Mr. Middleton, architect, including three painted windows, mural painting and decorations in Italian and Cornish marbles.

The church of Hapton, Norfolk, having undergone complete restoration, was reopened on St. Thomas's Day. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Drury and Lovejoy, at a cost of over £500. The funds for the restoration of the chancel have been provided by the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, and the rest have been supplied by the Incumbent and numerous kind friends.

A new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, at Sutton, Crosshills, near Keighley, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon on Tuesday week. It is built at a cost of £4000, the greater part of which, besides £1000 for the endowment of the living, was bequeathed by the late Mr. T. B. Bairstow, of Sutton Mill. In the course of the consecration service the Rev. W. R. Wilson was inducted Incumbent; the Bishop preached.

The consecration of the district Church of St. James, West Hartlepool, took place on the 14th ult. by the Bishop of Durham, he being also the preacher. The cost of the building is £2200, and of the site £430. The seats, which are of handsomely-moulded pitch pine, are all open, are to be free, and will accommodate 400 persons; and, when the aisle and chancel are added, 150 additional seats will be obtained. Mr. J. P. Pritchett is the architect.

Dr. Temple was on Wednesday enthroned in Exeter Cathedral. The Bishop was met at the east gate of the city by the Mayor and Corporation, the magistrates, the sheriffs of Devon and Cornwall, the mayors of the boroughs in the diocese, and the representatives of the friendly societies. The procession was afterwards joined by the Dean and Chapter. At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation Dr. Temple preached in the cathedral to an immense congregation. On Thursday morning the Exeter clergy waited upon Bishop Temple at the Palace to present an address of welcome on his arrival in the diocese. The Bishop feelingly replied, expressing a hope that they would love and esteem each other.

Archdeacon Sanctuary preached, on the 16th ult., at the reopening of Siltan church, Dorsetshire, which has been thoroughly restored by Mr. Buckeridge, architect. Mr. Alfred Bell, of the firm of Clayton and Bell, has provided five windows; and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Percy have also contributed a window each. Miss Grove, of Zeals House, besides contributing £325 to the fund, has given 200 hassocks for the church, besides the woolwork and other ornamentations for the communion-table, &c. The parishioners have each and all lent a helping hand to the Rev. W. J. E. Percy, Rector, and thus the work has been carried to a most successful issue.

On the 14th ult. the Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new Church and burying-ground of St. Nicholas for a district taken out of St. Andrew's parish, Droitwich, and also preached. The cost of the work is about £4000, which includes the burying-ground and £1000 for an endowment, with which it is intended to repurchase one half the tithes of the parish, which are in lay hands, the other half having been already restored to St. Andrew's Church. The expense of the fabric is £1700, exclusive of gifts; and of this sum £500, which originated the good work, was given by Mrs. Miller, residing in London, who also presented five windows, by Freedy, for the chancel. The east window is in memory of her husband, and the remaining four in memory of his and her parents. Mrs. Miller was also the donor of the communion-plate and font, and Lady Pakington of a velvet altar-cloth. The architect is Mr. John Smith. Sir John Pakington presided at the luncheon.

The Bishop of Ripon preached, on the 1st ult., at the reopening of St. John's Church, Dewsbury Moor, after an expenditure on its restoration of £1200, by Messrs. Cory and Ferguson, architects. There were some special donations to the good work. The pulpit the gift of T. H. Cook, Esq., of Field Head, Mirfield, is of Early English, Caen stone, and has twelve fossil marble shafts. The font, also of Caen stone, and having four marble shafts, was presented by the Misses Cook, of Dewsbury Mills, in memory of their mother. Mrs. Hague, of Crow Nest, who has contributed largely to the work of restoration, has presented an elegant geometrical window, by Wailes. She has also erected a memorial window, by Hardman, to the memory of the late John Hague, Esq., of Crow Nest. A beautiful window, by Messrs. Connor, has also been put in by Mr. J. B. Newsome, of Well Field, Staincliffe, to the memory of two children. A handsome eagle lectern, in oak, has been presented by Mr. Halmshaw, of Birmingham.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In Convocation last week the Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, M.A., Exeter College (the newly-elected Bishop of Oxford), was admitted to the degree of D.D. by diploma.

The vacant clerical fellowship at Merton has been awarded to Mr. John Rhys, Commoner of Jesus, who on Monday week obtained a first class in the Final Classical School.

Final Mathematical School—Class List, Michaelmas Term, 1869.
 Class I. W. W. Taylor, Queen's; F. A. Wallroth and J. L. Watson, Brasenose. Class II. F. Heal and R. J. Muir, Magdalen; T. W. Owen, Jesus. Class III. J. Brookes, Pembroke; R. Lea, Brasenose; S. D. Darbishire, Balliol.

Natural Science School—Class List, Michaelmas Term, 1869.
 Class I. T. J. Barclay, Queen's; M. J. Barrington-Ward, Magdalen Hall; F. J. Hicks, Magdalen; J. F. Jowitt, Exeter; W. J. Lewis, Oriel; A. N. Malan, Oriel; A. Pearce, Trinity; E. F. Sampson, St. John's; F. H. Talbot, Christ Church; R. F. Taylor, Christ Church. Class II. R. B. Boswell, Lincoln; H. Tomlinson, Christ Church.

At Christ Church the following elections have taken place:—Lee's Reader in Anatomy—Mr. J. B. Thompson, Queen's. Lee's Reader in Physics—Mr. A. W. Reinold, Merton. Senior Student (after examination in mathematics)—Mr. E. F. Sampson, St. John's.

CAMBRIDGE.

Special Theological Examination for B.A. Degree, December, 1869.—Class I. (in order of merit) Hipwell, Queen's; Bowling, Emmanuel (acquitted himself with credit in Hebrew); Chapman, Downing; Fallow, St. John's. *Class II.* (arranged alphabetically) G. H. Adams, St. John's; Allen, St. Catharine's; Bolingbroke, Queen's; Butler, Trinity Hall; Casson, St. John's; Douglas, Magdalen; Gray, Clare; Gretton, St. John's; Griffith, Jesus; Hart, Corpus; Hird, Emmanuel; Moore, Trinity Hall; Raymond, St. John's; Reynolds, Trinity; Robson, Corpus; Rolfe, St. Catharine's; Shepherd, Sidney; Squires, St. John's; Tarbutt, Clare; Tagwell, Pembroke; E. W. Turner, St. John's; Willoughby, Emmanuel; Wigram, Magdalen; Woodcock, Emmanuel. *Agrolat*—J. Turner, St. John's.

Law Tripos—First Class—Moxon, Trinity; Childe, Corpus, Fitzgerald, Christ's, and Staffurth, Emmanuel, equal; Wood, King's. *Second Class*—Whigham, Trinity; Colvin, Trinity Hall; Wix, Trinity; Browne, St. John's; Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, Trinity; Duncan, Pembroke. *Third Class*—Popham, Downing; Masters, Magdalen; Phillips, Trinity; Ballantine and Duncan equal; Abraham and Myburg, Trinity Hall; Gaches, St. John's; Flood, Queen's; Emerson, Trinity Hall; Jones, Trinity. *Agrolat*—Dickinson and Hamilton, Trinity. The following have satisfied the examiners so as to be excused the general examination:—Part, Trinity; Sykes, St. John's. Examined and approved in the special subjects prescribed for the degree of Master of Laws:—D. W. Cornwell, Clare; C. J. Howe, Christ's; L. A. Barrow, Queen's; W. P. Probert, Trinity Hall; J. S. Reid, Christ's.

The undermentioned have been elected to minor scholarships and exhibitions at Trinity:—F. A. Buxton (private tuition), mathematical scholarship of £100 per annum; J. G. Butcher, of Marlborough College, classical scholarship of £100 per annum; J. Cox, City of London School, and M. E. Yeatman, Marlborough College, scholarships of £75 per annum; W. W. R. Ball, University College, London, and R. D. Hicks, Bristol School, scholarships of £50 per annum; J. Gibson, Uppingham School, H. W. M'Cann, Liverpool Institute, and F. T. Swanwick, Owens College, Manchester, exhibitions of £40 per annum. The following distinguished themselves so as to be excused the ordinary examination for admission to the college:—Barnard, Black, Busse, Calliphronas, Creak, Darwin, Dyson, Fox, Glead, Gooldeen, Gow, Gray, Hall, Hammond, Hargreaves, Harris, Hoare, Johnson, Jones, Leach, Lewis, Lucas, Marshall, Middlewood, Newton, Pearson, Preston, Rendall, Robinson, Saunderson, Smith, Stubbs, Tillard, Walters, Weir, and Wix. The annual examination for foundation scholarships, which are seventy-four in number, will be held in Easter week. At a general meeting of the Master and Fellows, held on Wednesday week, the institution of Fellow Commoners was practically abolished. Henceforth no one under twenty-five years of age will be admitted in that capacity.

The professorship of botany in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, is vacant, Professor Wyville Thomson's resignation having been accepted by the Science and Art Department.

Dr. John Muir, the founder of the Sanscrit Chair in the University of Edinburgh, has increased his original endowment of the professorship by £1000.

The election of the Lord Rector of Aberdeen University has ended in a tie. The students voted by nations. Buchan and Mar gave a majority to Mr. Grant Duff; and Angus and Moray, to Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell. The Duke of Richmond has the casting vote. The election was conducted with a good deal of strong feeling.

The result of the examination at Winchester College for the Pitt Scholarship has been made known by the examiners, Mr. J. E. Sandys, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. E. R. Bernard, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. The scholarship has been adjudged to J. S. Lookhart. The next eight in order were T. B. Hughes, J. T. Nance, W. Y. Drake, J. H. Freese, C. P. Lucas, C. Q. N. Irvine, F. L. Wright, and H. N. Fowler. The competition was very close. The Moore-Stevens prize of books for the one in the examination who did the best divinity paper was gained by C. A. Cripps. The distribution of the Saye and Sele prizes to the various divisions of the school followed. The term was brought to a close by a successful concert given by the College Glee Club in the college-hall; and the concert concluded with "Domum," given with the usual Wykehamical strength and heartiness.

The Rev. C. W. Groves, B.A., late Exhibitioner and Scholar of Sidney Sussex, Cambridge (twenty-sixth Wrangler, 1864), and M. A. Vacher, Fellow of the Chemical Society, have been appointed to Assistant Masterships in Berkhamstead School, Herts.

A proprietary school for the sons of gentlemen has been formed for the first time in Devon. The council of Newton Abbot Proprietary College met on Tuesday week at Newton Abbot—the Earl of Devon, the president of the council, in the chair. They appointed as Head Master the Rev. W. S. Johns, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, who has for some years carried on the scholastic work of the college previously existing at Newton.

A meeting of head masters took place last week in the great school-room at Uppingham. The head masters of Lancing College, Liverpool College, Repton, Sherborne, Tonbridge, and of other important schools, were present. It was decided to hold a school conference every year at some school; and that the conference each year should name a different place of meeting, in order that all schools by degrees should have easy access to it. In the course of a few weeks invitations to join this movement will be sent to a number of schools. A strong opinion was expressed that communication between schools, seeing what was being done, and hearing the results of the work would bring out day by day unity of purpose, and tend to obliterate differences of opinion on minor points, until a solid agreement on all main school questions would be reached. The meeting also preceded to discuss sundry questions connected with the Endowed Schools Bill; and after passing resolutions on the points discussed, broke up, much encouraged and gratified by the interchange of opinion that had taken place. The next conference is fixed for Dec. 28, at King's School, Sherborne.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to address his constituents before the meeting of Parliament.

On Christmas evening the lamps on the Wolf Rock Lighthouse, off Land's End, were lighted for the first time to test their qualities. They burned with remarkable brilliancy, and gave perfect satisfaction. The lamps will be lighted permanently from to-day. A Trinity steamer has taken out men and stores from Penzance for the building of a lighthouse near Ceylon, under the superintendence of Mr. Douglas, who completed the Wolf Rock Lighthouse.

The "Post Office London Directory" for the new year, 1870, being the seventy-first annual publication, by Messrs. Kelly and Co., now established at 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, is still the same grand and goodly volume we have so long known and consulted so often with perfect satisfaction. Its substantial contents, without the index, prefatory notices, and advertisements, occupy 2364 closely-printed pages. In the present volume, all the official department, the trades department, and other portions, have been set up in beautiful new type. Several improvements or useful additions have been made, and the most recent changes are recorded, down to the end of November, or to the first week in December.

The Paris Society for the Propagation of Horse Flesh as an Article of Food has published the following note:—"The consumption of this meat continues to increase throughout Europe. The quantity sold in Paris during the three months of September, October, and November, 1868, was 226,000 lb., being the produce of 565 horses; in the same period of 1869 it had increased to 273,200 lb., and 683 of those animals; or an augmentation of 47,200 lb. and 118 horses. The development is as great in the provinces, and would be still more so but for the obstacles created in certain towns by the administration, to the detriment of the public health and the welfare of the needy classes, against the sale of this aliment."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Accounts showing the severity of the weather have been received from all parts of the kingdom.

Lord Torphichen died yesterday week at his seat, Calder House, near Edinburgh. His Lordship was born in 1807.

The Keith prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has been awarded to Professor Tait for his paper on the rotation of a rigid body about a fixed point.

A large tract of bog at Ballylongford, in Kerry, is stated to have shifted from its original position to a distance of nearly half a mile during the late rains, a large lake filling the former site.

Middlesex has been constituted a Masonic Province, in compliance with the prayer of a petition from the lodges within the county; and Colonel Francis Burdett has been appointed Provincial Grand Master for the county.

Sir T. Bazley, M.P., on Thursday week distributed the prizes in connection with the Manchester School of Art. The annual report was presented, which set forth the prosperous condition of the institution, so far as its operations were concerned, but it renewed the appeal of former years for an increased amount of support, in order to render the school more efficient.

The shop of a greengrocer named Weller, at Cheltenham, not being opened on Wednesday morning, the door was burst open, and the unfortunate man and his wife were found in their bed-room, the latter dead and the former dying. A pan of charcoal in the room explained the matter; and, as they had been heard to complain of the cold, it is probable that the occurrence was accidental. The man died without being able to give any explanation.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Thursday publishes a correspondence between the Irish Government and Mr. John Madden, of Hilton Park, Clones. Mr. Madden is removed from the offices of High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant, and from the commission of the peace, for writing a letter to the Executive, which is described by the Chief Secretary as using language of studied insult to the Government of the Queen.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer gave a ball at the Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin, on Wednesday night, to which the following, amongst others, were invited:—The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Earl and Countess of Howth, the Earl and Countess of Dartrey and Lady Mary Dawson, the Earl of Clonmell, and the Right Hon. C. Fortescue and Frances Countess Wodegrave.

The Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., spoke, on Wednesday, at Romsey, on agricultural labour. The great strength of the country, he thought, rested in the arms, and activity, and energy of the men engaged in industrial pursuits. He considered the proper model farm was one on which the owner and his men worked heartily for each other's good. He urged the necessity of education amongst the children of agriculturists, and impressed on his hearers the advantages of temperance and prudence.

An agrarian outrage is reported from Ballycastle, in the county of Mayo. Yesterday week Miss Harriet Gardiner, a lady who has considerable property in the neighbourhood, was fired at while sitting in her own kitchen. There were two servants sitting near her at the time; and it is supposed that, if they had not been present, she would have been shot dead. She is expected to recover. The attempt upon her life is attributed to her having ejected some tenants and served notices to quit upon others.

A fatal accident occurred, on Tuesday morning, on the Great North of Scotland Railway, near Huntley, about forty miles from Aberdeen. The storm of the past week rendered it necessary to keep portions of the line clear by the use of a light snow-plough. Mr. Bate, one of the inspectors of ways, a driver, and three firemen were employed on two engines, with the plough attached, at this work. When proceeding along an embankment, the snow-plough broke, and both the engines were thrown down the embankment, a depth of sixty feet. Mr. Bate, the driver, and two of the firemen were killed.

A terrible accident occurred at Bristol, on Monday night, at the New Theatre Royal. As the doors were thrown open to the throng a woman fell, and the obstruction caused others, who were pushing in, to fall on her; and, in the end, about thirty persons tumbled over one another in a heap, over which those behind still pushed. When the panic was over, attention was paid to those on the ground, and twenty-three persons were taken up insensible. Fourteen of those undermost were found to be dead; the remainder were conveyed to the infirmary, where by midnight four others had died. A girl, whose sister was among the killed, died on Thursday. The deceased were chiefly young men and young women of the working classes. The performance was gone on with, the manager being advised that otherwise there might be a second disaster.

The annual recitations and distribution of prizes at the Royal Institution Schools, Liverpool, were held on Wednesday, in the hall, Colquhoun-street. Mr. Nicholas Waterhouse presided; and among those present, besides the Rev. Dr. Dawson W. Turner, the Principal, were the Bishop of Chester (who distributed the prizes) and the Mayor. The chairman announced the following honours gained at the Universities, &c., by former pupils during the present year:—F. Fenton, second-class mathematical tripos, Cambridge; G. C. Warr, third in first-class classical tripos, Cambridge, and first reading prize, Cambridge; J. R. Paget, classical prize, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; T. W. Owen, second class in mathematics, Oxford. With respect to Mr. Warr (son of the Rev. G. W. Warr, of St. Saviour's), he added that he, besides gaining the first reading prize ever given at Cambridge, had got altogether fourteen scholarships and honours.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell and Mr. C. H. Cadogan, of Breknburn Priory, have completed their examination of prehistoric burials on Harbottle Peels, in the valley of the Coquet, a district which abounds in camps and cairns, and weapons and implements of bronze and stone have occurred. The present discoveries included the urns called "food-vessels;" one beautifully ornamented with the herring-bone pattern, and with an enigmatical marking, such as those in form of pits and circles which have been so frequently found in Northumberland, in several instances associated with burials, but up to this time always with interments after cremation. Next was a most beautiful food-vessel, ornamented internally and externally with lines and dots of the most delicate touch and beautifully regular execution. The bottom of the vessel was ornamented with a cross of lines and dots, a very rare circumstance. Upon the whole, this is the best executed and most ornate specimen of British pottery yet found.

An enthusiastic tenant-right demonstration took place last week, at Coleraine. There was a large attendance of tenant farmers of the county of Londonderry. A resolution was passed in favour of the tenant having the full value of his tenant-right interest in the soil, including all improvements, and, in case of termination of the tenancy without his own consent, consequential damages for right to continued occupancy while paying a fair rent. Mr. Bright's system of peasant proprietorship was strongly recommended to the consideration of the Government.—A demonstration was held on Monday, in Listowel, Kerry. Nearly 20,000 were present. The O'Donoghue, in proposing the first resolution, said they wanted the land laws utterly changed, and that nothing short of fixity of tenure on a valuation of rents would satisfy the country. Resolutions were passed demanding recognition of tenant right of occupancy at equitable rents, with compensation in case of eviction.—On the same day an important tenant-right conference was held in the Townhall, Ballymena, under the presidency of Sir Shafto Adair. Resolutions were passed in favour of the tenant right in Ulster, which exists in the case of buildings and improvements, without assistance, but by the sanction of legal enactment; that property so created should be secured by legal enactment; that to limit its value is unjust; that there should be adequate security for tenure by the tenant upon payment of rent, except in cases of great public improvement; that the right of the owner to the soil be ascertained by a periodical revision; and that land courts be established.

The annual report of the Howard Association mentions that amongst the prisons lately visited by the secretary is that of Wakefield, the admirable model of discipline afforded by which is comparatively little known. It is the only British prison which, by the use of steam power and machinery, approximates in its nature the large manufacturing prisons of the United States and the Continent, where the industrial capacities of the inmates are called out to such an extent as, in addition to rendering the prisoners thoroughly practised workmen, secures also the not unimportant object of largely relieving the pockets of honest ratepayers. During four years (1865-8) the purchases of trade materials for Wakefield Gaol were £39,794; the sale (chiefly mats), £47,413; net profits, after deducting commissions, &c. £7783; stock in hand, £1688; average number of workers, 1007; average earnings, £7 14s. per annum. The tread-wheel is retained at Wakefield as a useful resort to fall back upon for intractable prisoners.

The annual meetings of the Edinburgh Original Ragged and Industrial Schools, the Industrial Brigade, and United Industrial School were held last week. The meeting of the Original Ragged Schools was held in the Music-Hall, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie presiding. The report stated that the number of children on the roll on Nov. 30 last was 208, and that the number on the roll at the Marionville Industrial Institution, connected with the schools, was forty-two. The number of boys and girls sent out to situations since the commencement of the schools was 339, besides many who did not pass directly from the schools to their situations. The income during the year, including legacies, amounted to £5263, and the expenditure to £5115.—The annual meeting of the Industrial Brigade was held in Queen-street Hall, Admiral Sir William Ramsay in the chair. Mr. Harris, secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the whole of the boys—seventy-two in number—were engaged at some settled trade or occupation either as apprentices or message boys. Upwards of twenty boys who had passed through the brigade were now maintaining themselves creditably, and had every prospect of doing well in future life. During last year the total earnings of the boys had been £286, and if the present rate were maintained they would this year earn between £500 and £600. Addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay and other gentlemen.—The meeting of the friends of the United Industrial School was held in the Royal Hotel, the Lord Provost in the chair. In the course of the proceedings, Principal Sir A. Grant expressed his sympathy with the mode of action adopted in the institution, at the same time indicating an opinion that the time is come when Government should take in hand the work it has been prosecuting. Lord Neaves vindicated the tolerant principle on which the school has been conducted, and pointed out that in providing for Roman Catholic children it has occupied a field which the Original Ragged School had left vacant. His Lordship also took occasion to make some remarks on the general question of education. He had not been able to see his way to adopt the compulsory principle; and in regard to the religious difficulty, he was not at all disposed to be satisfied with mere secular instruction.

MANCHESTER ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The annual meeting of the council and members of the Manchester Academy of Arts was held in the Royal Institution, Mosley-street, on Tuesday evening—Mr. W. K. Keeling, the president, in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they would be glad to hear that the finances of the society were in a more healthy and prosperous state than at any other period since the formation of the academy; that additions had been made to the wardrobe and other properties; and that other costumes were in course of being made, and that they hoped there would be no longer a necessity of hiring from their London costumier. Some time ago it was suggested that the form of the rules or constitution of the academy were on too extensive a scale, and required considerable curtailment and simplification. Two of the council were selected for that purpose, and a general meeting for the consideration of this subject at an early period would be called, when the amended rules would be submitted, and, if approved, would be forwarded at once to Mr. Tidd Pratt for his approval. There was also a subject of more than ordinary importance which would probably be brought before the same meeting—viz., the desirableness of admitting ladies as students in the life class for the draped figure. It was with more than ordinary satisfaction that the council drew attention to the progress shown by the members and students of the Academy. The exhibitions during the past season would testify to the truth of these remarks. Some of the best situations in the Royal Academy had been filled by the works from that society, as well as at the water-colour and other exhibitions, and, what was of still more importance, in every instance the works had found ready sale. The council were much pleased to see in that morning's papers an eloquent address, delivered at Stoke-on-Trent, by Sir C. B. Adderley, upon the progress of taste as applied to the fine arts, but they regretted that they could not think the progress was by any means so rapid as the hon. Baronet stated; nor was this to be wondered at when the Government took so little interest in its development. Much had been said and written upon the necessity of general education, but they feared, little upon art-education. In the more educated countries of the Continent large provision for education in art, as an essential accompaniment to all intellectual cultivation, was made, not only in the more professional schools, but in every school, and of every grade. There was scarcely a University without its regular chair of aesthetics; and until they found in our great seminaries of learning professors to lecture upon the theory, principles, and history of art, they could scarcely expect art-education to make rapid progress.

Mr. Selim Rothwell (honorary secretary) read the council's report for the past year, which stated that it was now ten years since their society was established, and it was most gratifying to the council to be able to announce each year that there was a continued increase of members; that they had larger funds for working the academy; and that there was a constant attendance at the studio, and a most decided and marked improvement in the productions of those who were enabled to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the academy of acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the human figure. In the life classes last session there were eighty-four nights of study, thirty-three of which were devoted to the nude, and the rest to semi-nude and costume or draped models. The academy at the present time consisted of twenty-three members, twelve associates, and nine students. The latter were steadily increasing in number, and their prospects were exceedingly cheering. The Council of the Royal Manchester Institution were offered the best thanks of the members of the academy for the improved accommodation which they had recently afforded. The council referred in terms of pride and satisfaction to the successful conversations which had been held in March last in connection with the academy, on which occasion the number of works exhibited exceeded 300. It was the intention of the council to hold another conversation in the early part of the ensuing year. It was a matter of considerable regret that the limited space of the room for study did not allow of the academy forming a collection of books of reference, models, wardrobe, and furniture, as was absolutely necessary for the requirements of an academy of art. If the council of the Royal Manchester Institution would grant to them a small room adjoining their present studio in the academy, many offers of properties, &c., which had been made by the members would be accepted, thus forming a collection which would continually prove of great value, in an artistic point of view, to the members of the academy. Mr. Morton moved, and Mr. Levett seconded, the adoption of the report. The treasurer's account was also adopted. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the president and council of the Manchester Royal Institution for the great facilities which they had afforded to the members of the academy.

Immense quantities of icebergs were passed by ships from England arriving at Australian ports in October. The *Electra*, which arrived at Wellington on Oct. 11, sailed through icebergs for ninety miles.

The *Delhi Gazette* records a marriage of a grandson of the famous Colonel Skinner, of Delhi, to a daughter of the Prime Minister of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, at Meerut.

LAW AND POLICE.

The new Act to abolish imprisonment for debt takes effect to-day. The common law Judges have issued a number of rules to carry out the provisions. All applications to commit under the new law must be made before a Judge at chambers.

Mr. Holroyd, who has been one of the Judges in Bankruptcy since 1831, has retired from the scene of his labours, and on Thursday week took leave of the Bar and solicitors of his court. Suitable addresses, acknowledging the learned gentleman's courtesy and ability, were delivered by Mr. Bagley on behalf of the barristers, and Mr. Lawrance for the attorneys. Mr. Holroyd made a suitable reply.

Mr. Benson, who has for so many years filled the office of magistrate at the Thames Police Court, took leave, yesterday week, of the practitioners there, on his removal to Southwark, vacant by the death of Mr. Burcham. The learned gentleman is succeeded by Mr. Lushington.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart has delivered judgment in the case of the Somerset and Dorset Railway Company. The directors wished to obtain the sanction of the Court to a scheme of arrangement between the company and its creditors. The income of the railway is £20,000 a year, its debts are £700,000, and it was proposed by the directors that the company should be empowered to borrow £160,000. The Vice-Chancellor refused to sanction the scheme.

Mr. S. B. Bristowe, of the Midland Circuit, has, we understand, been appointed Recorder of Newark.

The Countess d'Alteyrac, otherwise Willoughby, has at length received her discharge from the Bankruptcy Court. She persisted in not disclosing her age, but agreed to set aside half the allowance made her by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, Mr. Commissioner Winslow gave judgment on the bankrupt's application for an order of discharge. The assignees did not oppose, but on behalf of creditors it was contended that Lord Clinton had contracted debts without any reasonable means or expectation of being able to pay the same. The bankrupt, who is a brother of the Duke of Newcastle, and was formerly M.P. for the borough of Newark, owed upwards of £24,000, a large portion of the debts having been incurred without any consideration, and the assets depend in a great measure upon the result of proceedings in Chancery, which the assignees have instituted against two money-lenders named Dicker and Yates, to whom the bankrupt had assigned his reversionary interest in the sum of £7500. His Honour, after stating the facts which have been previously reported, came to the conclusion that Lord Clinton had contracted debts without reasonable expectation of payment. He had gone on increasing his liabilities from year to year, and had only an available yearly income of £480. The order of the Court would be that the bankrupt should set aside £180 per year until the whole of the debts should be discharged. In default of his making the payments the order of discharge would be void.

An extensive and somewhat singular organisation of fraud was brought to light, on Wednesday, at the Lambeth Police Court. A Belgian, named Ensor, alias Rinedson, was the delinquent; and the complainant, a Belgian lady, said that she had answered an advertisement in a Belgian newspaper for a governess in England, with a reference to the prisoner. A correspondence ensued, and she was engaged as governess to the two children of "Baroness de Fontieres, of Blackheath Castle," and was requested to remit 13s. worth of stamps for prisoner's expenses in the negotiation. On arriving, it need hardly be added that she discovered Blackheath to be destitute of a "castle," or of any baronial residence whatever which contained Madame de Fontieres and her two amiable little girls, one thirteen and the other eleven years of age. The advertiser, however, was found; and, on his apprehension, there were discovered in his lodgings a large number of letters from all parts of the Continent addressed to the prisoner, and apparently concerning similar transactions. He was remanded.

Henry Fayle was prosecuted, on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, by direction of the Board of Trade, for wilful and corrupt perjury. The defendant kept a sailors' lodging-house, and in two trials in the Lord Mayor's Court, in which he sued sailors for alleged debts, he offered himself as a witness. In one case he swore that a sailor boarded and lodged with him for thirteen weeks, and thus obtained a verdict. It was now shown that the man was never in his house during the whole time. The prisoner was remanded.

The Rev. W. Murray, Rector of Stone, has been sued by a grocer, of Dartford, for damages in respect of an assault committed on his son, thirteen years of age. The latter was a pupil at the National School at Dartford, and, having fallen in love with a young lady sojourning at the rectory, wrote a note to her asking for an interview. The note came into the hands of the young lady's aunt, who at once communicated with the Rector. The latter, feeling indignant at such presumption in the son of a grocer, took the boy to the rectory and soundly caned him. The reverend gentleman pleaded that, as a trustee of the National School, he was empowered to inflict the punishment complained of. The Judge decided otherwise, and awarded £10 damages.

The village of Ewell, near Epsom, has been the scene of a shocking outrage. One Huggett, in order to be revenged upon a woman who had refused any longer to live with him, entered the house where she lived and threw a bag of gunpowder on the fire. Two men in the house were maimed, while the woman escaped comparatively unhurt. Huggett stabbed himself, and died in a few hours.

The inquiry into the death of Sarah Jacobs, aged thirteen years, known as the "Welsh Fasting Girl," was brought to a close on Thursday week, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from starvation arising from the negligence of the father to induce the child to take food. This, the Coroner said, was equivalent to a verdict of manslaughter against the father, and he was committed for trial, but was allowed to be liberated on bail.

Thomas Lightfoot, a grocer, carrying on business in Every-street, Ancoats, near Manchester, has been taken into custody on a charge of confining his brother in the cellar of his house and generally neglecting him. The moans of the confined man, who is blind and idiotic, attracted the attention of the policeman on the beat on Tuesday night; but, the window of the cellar being boarded up, he was unable to discover whence they proceeded. He reported the circumstance to his superior officer, however, and, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Anderson, the house was entered on Wednesday and searched. In the cellar, in which there was no fire, a man about sixty years of age was found lying in a corner, in a most filthy condition, with nothing to cover him but an old horse-rug and some rags. He was shivering from cold, and, judging from his appearance, his clothes had not been changed for years. His hair, which was thick and bushy, hung matted over his shoulders; and his beard and whiskers, which had recently been worn long, were shaved off one side of his face. He was so bent and weak that he was unable to walk, and the officers had to carry him out of the cellar and convey him to the police station. When given food he ate ravenously, although those who had him in charge say he was regularly provided with three meals a day, and that previous to Monday there was a fire in the cellar. The neighbours say that the unfortunate man, whose name is Samuel Lightfoot, has been confined in the same place for six years, but that previous to his becoming unable to walk he was allowed to go out into the back yard. It is within the knowledge of the police that he was in the keeping of his brother five or six years ago, but for a long time they had lost sight of him. His father, who was in easy circumstances, left him an annuity. The money was paid to his brother quarterly by the executor, who always understood that he was in good health and comfortable.

The appalling number of wrecks which annually take place on our coast induced Captain Hans Bask to suggest, a short time ago, that life-ships should be stationed along the coast. He now states that he has received £600 for a fund for this purpose, and promises to add £200 himself if, before Feb. 1 next, a further sum of £300 shall have been subscribed.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

A simpler and chaster style seems to be at length making itself visible over here in feminine toilets of a certain degree of pretension, the materials of which are for the most part those rich and heavy stuffs appropriate to the season of the year. Not only is velvet still universally in favour for robes themselves, but with toilettes de promenade it is now the fashion to use velvet largely by way of trimming to silk, satin, or cashmere jupes and jupons. When the toilet is not en suite with the velvet jacket and jupe courte, the under jupe, of some different material, will be generally trimmed with either a deep plaited velvet flounce, or else with several velvet bands surmounting a large flounce or ruffing in between a series of smaller flounces. A robe of rich fayé, of the new shade termed *pain brûlé*, has its high corsage trimmed with a band of velvet and ornamental fringe to form a small simulated cape, the loose sleeves being similarly trimmed up to the elbow. The corsage is completed behind by long velvet-trimmed basques, shaped off at the sides and square at the ends, where they are bordered with fringe. The raised upper jupe is trimmed en suite. Parti-coloured toilettes of velvet in combination with fayé and satin are also coming largely into vogue. Thus, for instance, the short upper jupe will be of mauve fayé, ornamented behind with a fan-shaped knot, and the corsage and under jupe will be of velvet—say of violet shade. The former has revers of yellow satin at the chest and cuffs, and a small tablier, the corners of which are turned over to show revers to match, suspended in front, while the latter finishes with a long train, which is gathered up and fastened at the sides with a large dahlia-shaped parti-coloured rosette, so as to admit of the train hanging in spiral fashion—à la cascade, as it is termed over here—and display a rich yellow satin lining.

Velvet is quite as much in vogue for bonnets and hats as for toilettes de promenade, though satin is rapidly coming into favour. Sometimes the two materials are used in combination for bonnets; the front, for instance, being formed of a narrow band of crimson velvet, and the back of the same coloured satin, with a little bird of golden-hued plumage placed on one side, and with black lace strings. Another extremely elegant bonnet consists of white velvet trimmed with rose satin and flowers; in this case the strings are of very elaborate white lace. Hats are still worn rather high, and are trimmed chiefly with lace; most of them have a small white feather at the side, fastened by a jewelled brooch, and a long veil of either black or white lace. Some, however, have the brooch in front fastening a tuft of fine white feathers.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1870.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Mercury and Mars on the 3rd, Venus on the 5th, Jupiter on the 11th, Uranus on the 17th, Saturn on the 28th, and again with Mercury on the 31st. She will be most distant from the Earth on the 9th, and nearest to it on the 21st. The following are the particulars of the occultations that will occur during January:—

Date.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance.	Reappearance.
Jan. 15.	15 Geminorum	6	9.52 p.m.	11. 2 p.m.
" 15.	16 Geminorum	6	10. 2 p.m.	10.58 p.m.
" 16.	56 Geminorum	5½	7.41 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
" 18.	Delta Cancri	4	7.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
" 26.	49 Libræ	4½	4.13 a.m.	4.58 a.m.

Mercury may be seen to advantage from about the 12th until the 25th. During this period he will be visible in the south-western part of the horizon about an hour after sunset, and sets, on the 11th, at 5.37 p.m.; on the 16th, at 6.0 p.m.; on the 21st, at 6.12 p.m.; and on the 26th, at 6.4 p.m. He will be in conjunction with Mars on the 6th and 28th, and will be very near to a small star in Capricorn on the 15th. He will be at his greatest eastern elongation on the 18th.

Venus continues to be very favourably situated for observation. She sets on the 1st at 8.9 p.m.; and on the 31st at 7.59 p.m., or 3h. 13m. after the Sun. She will be visible in the south-western part of the sky soon after sunset, and can soon be detected, owing to her great brilliancy. She will be about 3 deg. north of the Moon on the evening of the 5th, and is at her greatest brilliancy on the 18th. She is now in a crescent form, and, when viewed with a telescope, presents a somewhat analogous appearance to the Moon as seen by the naked eye when about four or five days old.

Mars cannot be observed during January, being very near to the Sun. On the 1st he sets at 5.15 p.m., and on the 31st at 5.30 p.m. He will be near the Moon on the 3rd, and Mercury on the 6th and 28th. This planet will remain unfavourably situated for observation until July.

Jupiter will be visible at a great altitude in the southern sky in the evenings throughout the month. He passes the meridian at 7.51 p.m. on the 1st, and at 5.57 p.m. on the 31st. On the 11th he will be in conjunction with the Moon. His satellites and their shadows may be witnessed in transit at 7 p.m. on the evenings of the 8th, 15th, 24th, and 31st. It will be necessary to employ a rather powerful telescope in order to obtain a satisfactory view of the satellites when in transit; but it will not be so difficult to perceive the shadows of the satellites when projected on the disc of the planet.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6.40 a.m., and on the 31st at 4.57 a.m., or 2h. 46m. before the Sun. He will be near the Moon on the 28th. In a few months this planet will be much more favourably situated for examination, and it is not until then that we can obtain any satisfactory observations.

Uranus is now situated in the constellation Gemini, and will be visible all night throughout the month. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 10th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the early morning of the 17th. This planet is hardly visible to the naked eye.

There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the 17th, which will be partly visible at Greenwich. The last contact with the shadow will occur at 4.36 p.m., and the last contact with the penumbra at 5.37 p.m. The Moon will rise at London at 4.26 p.m., and at about this time will be slightly obscured by the penumbra.

On the 31st the Sun will be partially eclipsed; but the phenomenon will be invisible in this country.

There is now a small comet perceptible in the constellation Aries. It is invisible to the naked eye, but may soon be discovered with the help of a telescope of moderate power. On Jan. 1 it will be near the brightest star in the small constellation Musca Borealis, and its position in the heavens on the 2nd will be R. A. 3h. 1m. 46s.; declination, 26 deg. 32 min. north.

The Pope has conferred the grand cross of Pius IX. upon Lord Petre. The Earl of Deubigh has received a similar honour.

A bill for providing improved and cheaper salt has been read in the Indian Legislative Council.

A project is on foot for an improvement in the medical service of the French metropolis at night. It is proposed to establish in Paris forty stations, where a night doctor shall be in constant attendance. For these sixty doctors will be chosen, so that they may relieve one another. They are to receive a fixed salary from the Government or the town, and it will be their duty to attend to all urgent cases free of charge.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a report, in which he states that the continued high price of cotton has made its culture more profitable than at any former period, and the crop of 1868 has yielded a larger amount of money than that of 1859. The crop of the present year will exceed that of last year by about 300,000 bales. The home consumption of cotton has increased from 20 per cent of the crop in 1860, to 40 per cent.

Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, has, it is said, discovered a mountain range of iron ore in Alaska, convenient to the seacoast. The range is 2000 ft. high, and of unknown extent. Thus, little by little, the resources of that prodigious region are becoming known. With what is thus already known of Alaska—what with its numerous rivers and inlets swarming with walrus, seals, codfish, and salmon, and what with its boundless forest of northern pines, and its coal-mines and mountains of iron ore—a New York paper says it will surely, and before long, too, turn out a splendid speculation after all.

Archæology of the Month.

A report has been read to the Ethnological Society on the Pre-historic Monuments of the Channel Islands, by Lieutenant Oliver, R.A. These islands are rich in megalithic structures, between some of which and the megalithic monuments at Madagascar erected at the present day by the hill tribes of Hovas there is a resemblance. At the same meeting a note was read from Mr. Acheson on a supposed stone implement found beneath the bed of a river worked for gold in the county of Wicklow.

The Rev. F. C. Manningham has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a graduated copper gilt plaque of unknown use. It is divided by the letters of the alphabet into twenty-four spaces, each into fifteen graduations. It belonged to the middle of the fourteenth century. [May not this plaque have been used in teaching, like the "hornbooks," which lasted to our time? See "Things Not Generally Known," first series, pp. 237-240.] At the above meeting Mr. A. V. Franks exhibited two more lumps of pewter, such as he has already laid before the Society of Antiquaries, and which were found in the Thames, near Battersea. They were stamped, like the others, with the name of Syagrius, and with the Christian monogram and other words. A continuation of Dr. Thurnam's elaborate paper on "Ancient Barrows (Round)" was read by the secretary. The special subject of this portion was the nature and number of the implements, stone and bronze, found in such barrows,—evidences which are fast accumulating.

We see announced two more books of London gossip upon that well-beaten track—Piccadilly, the doubtful etymology of which remains much controverted. By-the-way, it is stated in a pleasant paper in the *Globe*, that among the Chiltern hills, not far from Chequers Court, the seat of Lady Frankland Russell, there is a conical hill, which from time immemorial has been called Piccadilly. This is worth making a note of.

Photography is doing excellent service to Archæology. Mr. E. Tindall has lately taken some photographs of early British remains discovered near Rudston, in Yorkshire, by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, and described in our last column; and D. Waite seven photographs of sculptured stones discovered in the foundations of Adel church, Yorkshire, which seemed to have some Pagan characteristics.

Some of the jottings of persons addicted to the gossip of our metropolis can "hang a thought upon every thorn." In the new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House three sides of Wren's Church of St. Mary Aldermay have been laid open—better the architect's wretched Gothic were concealed. The lantern-shaped Church of St. Antholin is similarly exposed, from being built against houses which have been removed, leaving a gap which must be filled up. In a like condition is the western end of St. Sepulchre's Church, Giltspur-street, where is the entrance-porch, resembling a transept, with a groined roof, bold ribs, and beautifully sculptured bosses; and beyond it the ancient chapel of the Popham family. These portions of the church before the Fire will doubtless be preserved. Talking of Wren, here is a home-thrust, made the other day in a professional lecture:—"The cathedral of St. Paul has a sham dome, the first of its class in history, and one entire story of its side wall is but a mere disguising screen to cover a range of flying buttresses within."

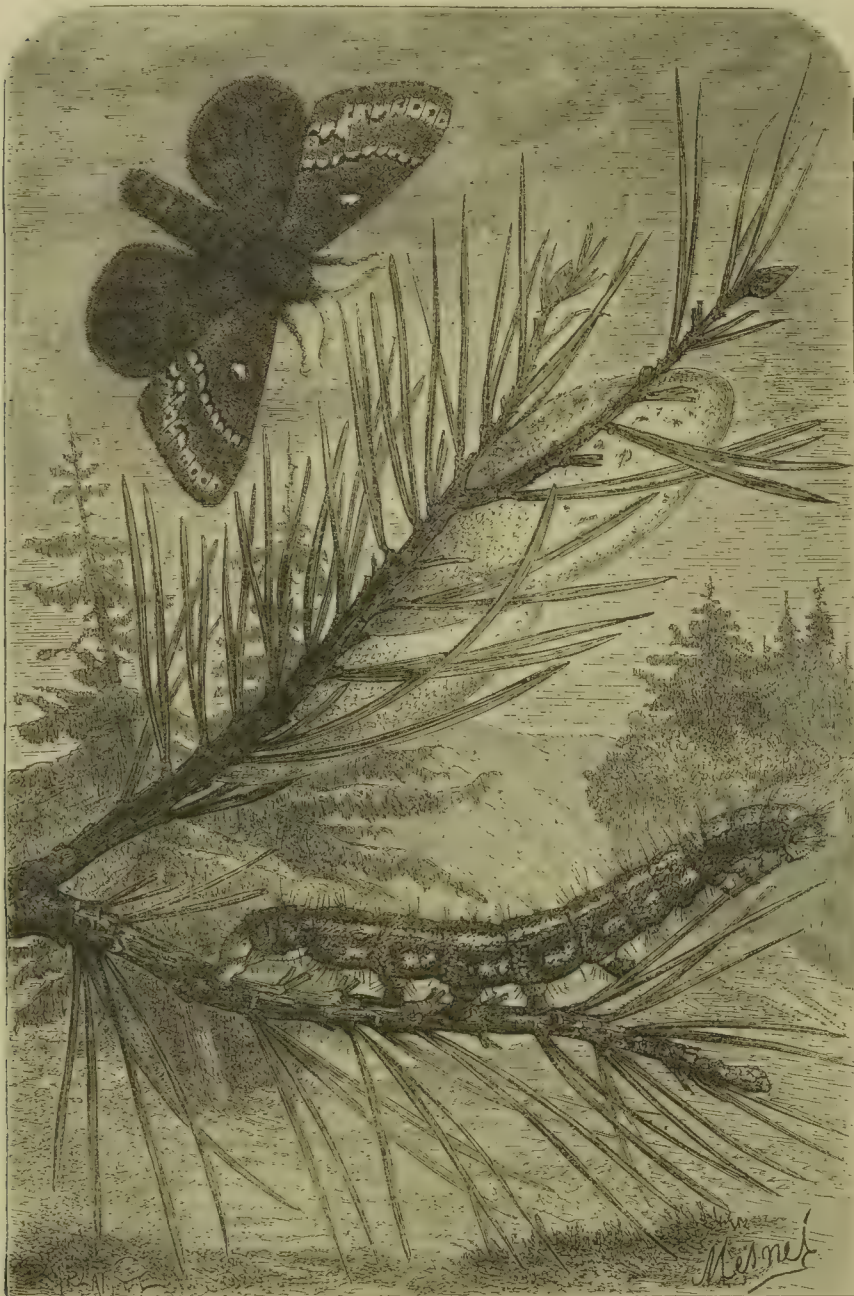
A Roman altar has been discovered in a wood near the village of Eastgate, Stanhope-in-Weardale. The stone is 4 ft. in height and 12 ft. in depth. It bears the following inscription:—"DEO SILVANO AVRELIUS GYRINVS PRÆF."—i.e., that the altar had been dedicated to the deity Silvanus, the heathen god of the woods, or country, by Aurelius, Prefect of the 1st cohort of the "Gordian Legion." This was in the reign of Gordianus (the third of that name). M. Antonius Gordianus Pius reigned A.D. 238-244.

Some interesting Roman remains have been discovered at Maid-

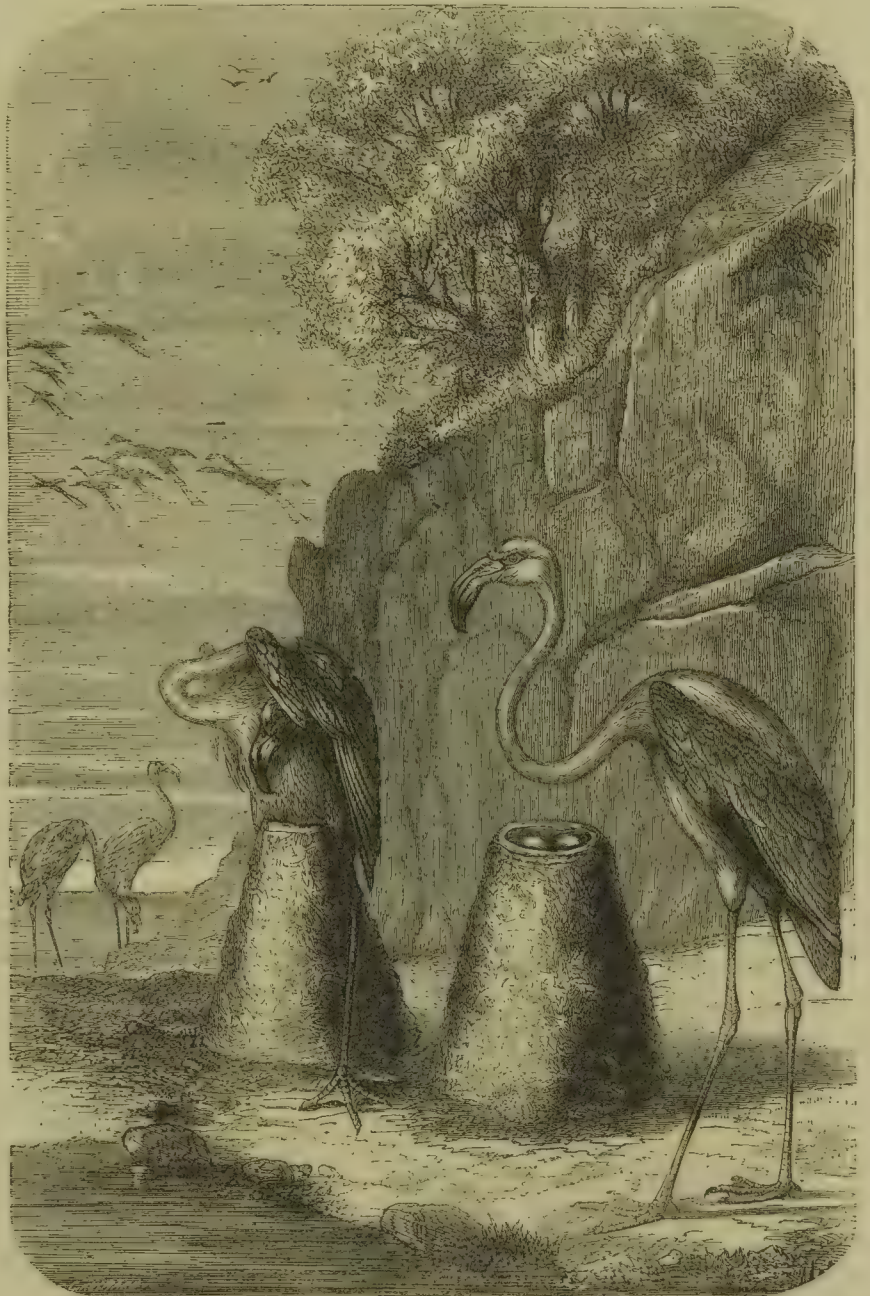
stone, which Mr. Roach Smith, who has examined them, has fixed at the date A.D. 300, or a little later.

There is hope for the progress of the discoveries at Rome. The convocation of the University of Oxford has passed a grant of £200 to assist Mr. J. H. Parker in the excavations which are being made at Rome under his direction; and a statute has been promulgated accepting a proposal made by Mr. Parker for endowing the keepership of the Ashmolean Museum with the annual sum of £250, in addition to the present stipend; intending to require the keeper to provide occasional lectures on points in archæology, which may be illustrated by objects in the museum. This collection has been from time to time enriched by very valuable and curious donations, not forgetting the Alfred gem, and Dr. Rawlinson's bequest of the curator's salary, inadequate though it was; and the removal from Wren's old building in the Broad to the new University museum will, doubtless, be rendered more efficient under the new keepership.

At Old Malton, where a deep cutting has been driven through the main street, it appears that the Derwent was once fully fifty yards wider than at present. In the old river-bed great quantities of vivianitised bones of the horse, ox, dog, sheep, pig, and some birds were found; but, singularly, all detached, and in no case approaching a skeleton. The only traces of human occupation were two bone pins or skewers, and half a horseshoe of iron. Since the period when these relics were deposited the river has piled up over 15 ft. of alternating beds of sand and clay, as shown by the section. New deposits yielded no relics, but the clays retained the footprints of oxen and sheep very distinctly, which have been filled up and preserved in form by the succeeding layer of sand. A correspondent of the *Times* describes a discovery similar to the above made about two years since in the valley of the river Stour, at Kidderminster. The bones were found at 16 ft. depth, and lay on a bed of gravel covering the sandstone rock. Several oak piles or stakes were driven into the gravel. Higher up the stream was a river



THE PINE BOMBYX, FROM "THE UNIVERSE."



FLAMINGOES' NESTS, FROM "THE UNIVERSE."—SEE PAGE 32.

deposit of about 9 ft. or 10 ft. in thickness above the gravel; this was quite black, and mostly vegetable matter.

During a recent excavation at Pompeii were turned up a human skeleton, almost perfect; a pair of gold earrings, with pearls; a gold bracelet and five gold coins; 732 silver coins, three silver rings, and sixty-seven pieces of bronze money. The coins were all of the Consular and Imperial periods. The jewellery and coins have been deposited in the Naples Museum, and the skeleton in the Pompeii Museum.

A foreign journal records the removal of some interesting historical relics in the island of Cyprus—namely, the six pieces of bronze cannon found among the ruins of the town of Famagusta, taken by the Ottomans in 1571. The guns are impressed with the Lion of St. Mark and other Venetian insignia; and, the cession of them having been granted by the Porte, they have been conveyed to Venice.

The site of the Roman city of Trajanopolis has recently been discovered in a marshy district near Enos, a league and a half from Dymes, at the mouth of the Hebrus. An inscription upon a stone built into a monument by the Romans, and their exact accordance with the position assigned to the city in ancient books of travel, attest the identity of these remains, showing that an acropolis formerly existed there, and other proofs are the remains of edifices of the third century—as architraves, broken columns, pedestals, and some inscriptions.

At the Archæological Institute, Dec. 3, the following interesting curiosities were exhibited:—A chrysmatory of rock crystal, mounted in silver gilt. In four places are the letters H and K, united by a true-love knot, being the initials of Henry the Eighth and Katherine of Aragon.

The Rev. R. P. Coates showed a fine carving-knife, on the blade of which was inscribed "Anno 1550," which he had found in use at a farm-house near Dartford. The handle was of ivory, well sculptured with the figure of a Roman soldier; at the end was a dragon's head. The blade was of excellent temper. Mr. Soden Smith read "Notes on a Circle of Stones in Crosby Ravensworth Parish, Westmorland." This was remarkable as being composed

of three concentric circles, as having an avenue of stones 112 yards in length leading to it, and as having two smaller groups of stones lying near it. Mr. Smith remarked upon somewhat similar objects as bearing upon that under consideration. Mr. Henderson exhibited a writing standish made from the mulberry-tree planted by Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. E. W. Brabrook has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a copy of "Juvenal and Persius," edit. 1603, bearing the autograph of Ben Jonson as follows:—"Sii Ben Jonsonii Liber." Mr. Brabrook bought it for sixpence among the duplicates offered for sale by the learned society of Lincoln's Inn, at the garden wall of which, in Chancery-lane, the said Ben is reported, on the authority of Fuller, to have worked as a bricklayer, with a trowel in one hand, and his Horace in another.

In Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's superb collection of old English plate recently sold by Messrs. Christie and Co. were two pieces engraved by Hogarth—viz., a bread-basket, the bottom engraved with scrolls and figures, date 1753; and a melon-shaped tea-kettle, engraved with heads, medallions, and scrolls, on a circular stand, finely chased with masks, &c., date 1722, from Lord Tenterden's collection. The kettle and stand weighed 120½ oz., and brought £368 15s.

The *Cornish Telegraph* reports the Oratory of St. Gwithian to be in a parlous state. It lies on the roadside between Gwithian and Godrevy, and to the tourist appears like an ordinary mound overgrown with grass; but the four walls of the Oratory still exist: it stands east and west, and the form of the chancel is preserved. This ancient place is of the fifth century after Christ (having been built by the Britons long before the conquest by the Saxons). The walls are constructed in the same way as those of St. Piran in the sands (Perranzabuloe), with rough stones put together without mortar; and it is, of course, roofless, and some of the walls have fallen in from the pressure of the sand on the outside. The old place is surely worth preservation.

Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A., from his youth had taken great interest in mediæval literature, and he was one of the earliest active members of the Camden Society, for whom he edited, in 1838, "The

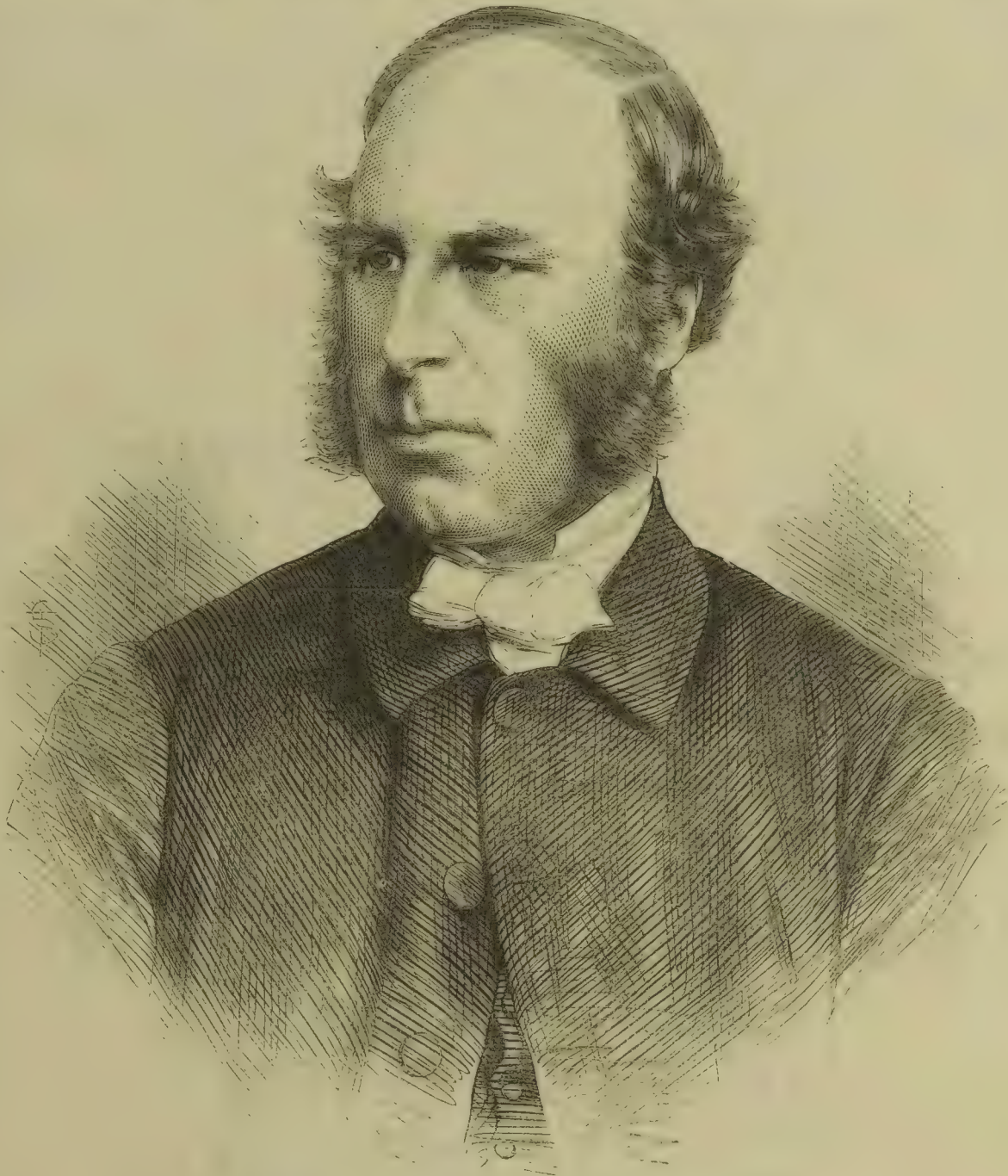
Restoration of Edward IV." This was followed by "The Annals of Elizabeth," "The Leicester Correspondence," "Verney's Notes on the Long Parliament," "Letters of Elizabeth and James VI.," "The Liber Famelicus" of Sir James Whitelock, and "The Correspondence of James VI. of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and Others." He also edited "Archbishop Laud's Benefactions to Berkshire," for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society; and for the Parker Society the "Works of Roger Hutchinson," and the "Correspondence of Archbishop Parker"—the latter in conjunction with the Rev. T. Perowne. Mr. Bruce also superintended the publication of "A Calendar of the State Papers of the Reign of Charles I."

The Congress of Pre-Historical Archæologists, lately held at Copenhagen, arrived at these results—that the hitherto supposed-early dates of the "Kitchen-middens" would have to be reviewed, and the early condition of Scandinavia was considered inferior in civilisation to the more southern parts of Europe. Neither were the stone, bronze, and iron ages so strongly marked as supposed, and the speakers at Copenhagen often brought with them specimens to illustrate their remarks.

In the sale of the valuable collection of ancient and modern plate of the late Mr. Edmund Hopkinson, of Edgeworth Manor, Gloucestershire, disposed of by Messrs. Christie, last week, were the following valuable objects: a Bénitier, with St. John baptising Christ, in relief, with flowers and ornaments, £38 10s., or £2 6s. per ounce; a curious old triangular salt-cellar, with inscription and early English hall-mark, weighing two ounces, £20 10s., being £10 5s. per ounce, or more than double the price of gold; an Elizabethan stoneware jug, date 1595, silver-gilt mount and cover, with supposed old Exeter mark, and the maker's name "Eston" or "Ecton," £110. The above lots were bought by Heigham, of High Holborn. A pair of silver snuffers and tray, date 1669, brought 18 gs. A massive Apostle spoon, the bowl chased with the Last Judgment, the handle formed of a group of three figures, £11 15s. There were several other Apostle spoons; a set of thirteen very rare old English, with figures of Christ and the twelve Apostles, brought £71.

THE NEW BISHOP OF OXFORD.

The Bishop-Elect of Oxford, the Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, D.D., was born in the latter part of the year 1820, so that he has just passed his forty-ninth year. In 1831, when but ten years of age, he was elected upon the foundation at Eton and entered there. In 1840 he obtained a scholarship at Merton College, Oxford. In 1843 he took his B.A. degree, and was placed by the examiners in the second class. Shortly afterwards his elegant scholarship gained for him an open fellowship at Exeter College, but he did not hold it long. In 1845 he was instituted to the living of Tardiebigge, in the diocese of Worcester, on the nomination of Baroness Windsor. His labours in that parish were recognised by the Bishop, who presented him to an honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral. In the year 1855 the Rectory of Honiton fell vacant, and he was presented to this living by the Earl of Devon. In a pecuniary point of view the Rectory of Honiton was not better than the Rectory of Tardiebigge, but it was accepted by Mr. Mackarness as affording a more important sphere of labour. His great abilities, his unflagging energy, his power of organisation, and his accurate business habits soon raised him to a commanding position in that portion of the diocese in which Honiton is situated. Among other works, the Honiton Church Association—a society formed for the promotion of home and foreign missions, which annually makes considerable grants to the great Church societies—and the East Devon Choral Association, for the improvement of church music among the parish choirs, may be mentioned as mainly indebted to him for their rise and advancement. He has also taken a large share in the management of the great diocesan societies, particularly in connection with education. The Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Honiton falling vacant about the time when he was first appointed Rector, Mr. Mackarness accepted the post. All-Hallows School was then in a very poor condition, but at present the scholars number about eighty, and some of them have gained distinctions at the public schools and Universities. In this work much credit is due to the co-operation of the Rev. T. Izod, who worked the school under Mr. Mackarness, and is now appointed to the Head Mastership. In 1858 the late



THE RIGHT REV. J. F. MACKARNESS, D.D., BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Bishop nominated Mr. Mackarness one of the Prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral, and there, as elsewhere, his preaching has never failed to attract large and attentive congregations. When the Rev. P. L. D. Acland resigned the office of Proctor in Convocation, Mr. Mackarness was solicited by a large and influential body of the clergy to allow himself to be put in nomination. He was unanimously elected to the post, which he continued to hold till the late election. His fellow-labourers in Convocation can testify to the manner in which his duties there were performed. His voice was powerful in debate, and his judgment and discrimination had ample scope in many important Committees of the House. At the last election, when the country was in an excited state on the Irish Church question, a cry was raised against Mr. Mackarness by a small section of the clergy, which awoke the fears and the prejudices of a large body, and Prebendary Sanders was nominated in opposition. Mr. Mackarness was supported by many of the hardest working and most able men in the diocese; but the majority voted against him, his past services were forgotten, and Prebendary Sanders was returned, pledged to protest uncompromisingly against the Disestablishment Bill. Mr. Mackarness has taken a useful part in the Church Congresses held during the last six or seven years; we believe that a paper contributed by him has been read at every annual congress, except on one occasion. It may not be out of place to mention that upon two occasions in 1867, when Archdeacon Freeman was unable to conduct the examination of candidates for holy orders, the office was intrusted by the Bishop to Mr. Mackarness. But, with all these multifarious avocations, his parish has ever been his first care; the same attention has been paid by him to the smallest parochial organisation as to the great societies of the diocese or country. The parish of Honiton is indebted to his care for the National School buildings which were opened in 1862; and under his supervision the schools themselves, which are, of course, under Government inspection, have attained a high state of efficiency. He has, since 1867, performed the duties of the vicarage of Monkton, a poor and small parish adjoining Honiton. He also holds the office of Chaplain to the Honiton Union, and a chapel is now being



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

SEE PAGE 11.

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NOTICE.—THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, be printed in larger type; several new features will be introduced, and Woodcuts will be given more frequently than hitherto. Among other changes, the Agricultural portion will be considerably enlarged.—Published by WILLIAM REYNOLDS, 41, Wellington-street, Strand, London, every Saturday, 2d. (and 6d. stamped.)

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JAMES SANT, ESQ., R.A.

Whatever may be said of the decadence of modern portrait art, certain it is that the English school owes much of whatever position it holds in Continental estimation to the ability of its portrait-painters. A French artist will admit the excellence of our portraiture when he will deny all merit to our historical, genre, and even our landscape painters. The tradition of the best period of the art in native hands in this country, meaning, of course, the time of Reynolds, has been preserved by none more faithfully than by the deservedly popular artist, the subject of this Sketch, to many of whose works we have been enabled to give still further publicity through the medium of our Art-Illustrations, and whose elevation at length to the highest honour of his profession cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

James Sant was born at Croydon, April 23, 1820. An irresistible love of art developed itself at a very early age. The same bias manifested itself also in a brother, George Sant, now the distinguished landscape-painter. The future Academician received his first instruction in the art from J. Varley, one of the fathers of the British school of painting in water colours, and one of the founders of the first Society of Painters in Water Colours. Sir Augustus Calcott also gave the young artist much advice and many valuable hints after leaving Varley. It was not, however, till the year 1842, after his general education was completed, and after he had indulged in a comparatively desultory pursuit of art, that James Sant devoted himself to painting as a profession, by entering as a student of the Royal Academy. Here he went through the usual course of study, in the antique, life, and painting schools, remaining there about three or four years. Shortly after leaving he began to exhibit those "subject pictures," or "fancy subjects," of single figures generally, and these frequently children, by which he is probably most widely known, and many of which have been engraved. Of these we may select as typical examples the "Infant Samuel" and the "Infant Timothy" (companion pictures), and the "Little Red Riding Hood" and "Dick Whittington," reproduced by us in colours. If the pleasure which these last (the "Little Red Riding Hood" especially) have afforded be at all to be measured by their enormous diffusion through the medium of chromo-

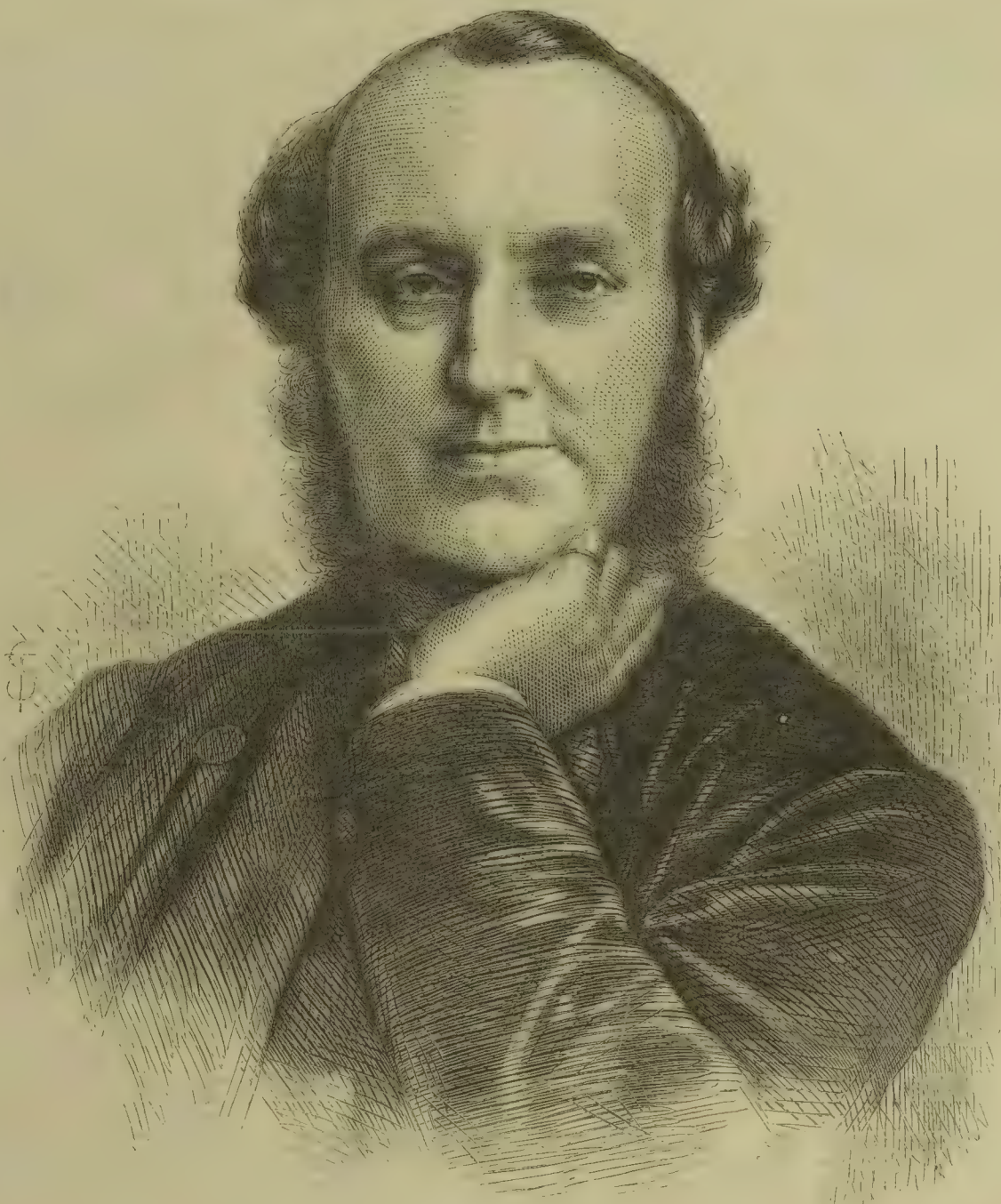
zylography we may safely say that the pencil of no other living artist has contributed to the innocent gratification of so many myriads in all parts of the world. Mr. Sant's works of this description are very numerous. Besides those named, we may mention, as

among the more remarkable and the greatest favourites with the public, the "Light of the Cross," "Mother's Hope," "Morning" and "Evening" (companion pictures), "She Never Told Her Love," "Harmony," "Young Minstrel," "Retrospection,"

steth, the Countess of Scarborough and children, and Mlle. Hilda de Bunsen—perhaps the most graceful and effective full-length of a lady in the last Academy exhibition. Mr. Sant also painted a large portrait composition for Lord Cardigan, representing

"Saxon Women," "The Boy Shakspeare," "The Walk to Emmaus" (a large composition of three figures, one of the artist's most serious and important efforts), "The Miller's Daughter," and "Young Steele." Works of this class were the best possible preparation for, or alternation from, the practice of portraiture, to which the pressure of fashionable favour has almost confined Mr. Sant in later years. They demand a pictorial treatment of the single figure or group; and when the painter comes to deal with a single figure-portrait or portrait-group, he treats it also pictorially—he makes of it (what too few portraits or portrait-groups are) a "picture"—as shown analogously in the works of Reynolds. The fancy subjects of Mr. Sant's choice being, as we have said, generally selected from child-life, accounts further for the "specialty" he has established as a painter of children. The successful painter of children almost invariably succeeds also in rendering the beauty and grace of womanhood; and such has been the case with Mr. Sant. But his successes have also often extended to the male sex, thanks to the manly vigour and effectiveness of his style. The largest collection of Mr. Sant's works is at Strawberry Hill. For Countess Waldegrave the artist painted no less than twenty-two members of her distinguished circle. Included among them are portraits of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster when Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of Wellington when Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Belgian Minister, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Countess Morley, Earl Grey, the Bishop of Oxford, and Countess Waldegrave herself. This Strawberry Hill gallery of portraits was exhibited together eight years ago at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and the varied merit of the display was extraordinary as the work of one artist. The same year (1861) that this collection was exhibited Mr. Sant was elected Associate of the Royal Academy.

To attempt to enumerate all the fashionable and other notabilities, and all the aristocratic children painted by Mr. Sant would far exceed our limits. It must suffice to say that among the most admirable of the portraits not yet named are those of the Duchess of Marlborough, Countess Rothes, Archbishop Tait, Miss Bicker-



JAMES SANT, ESQ., R.A.



THE BOCCA DI CATTARO, DALMATIA.

the Earl describing the battle of Balaclava to the Prince Consort and the Royal children, the Duchess of Wellington and Lord Rivers being in attendance. The portraits of children, in which Mr. Sant specially excels, include a large proportion of those of the leading aristocracy. Two of the Royal children were painted by command of his late Royal Highness; and the painter's last works—Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice—were executed by command of the Queen.

The portrait of Mr. Sant is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

CATTARO, COAST OF DALMATIA.

The insurrection against the Austrian Government in Dalmatia seem to have almost subsided. General Auersperg, one day last week, had a conference with a deputation of the insurgents at Ledvice, a port half way between Risano and Dragaly. They said they had been misled by agitators, and expressed their loyalty to the Emperor. A meeting was held, last Saturday, of representatives of many of the revolted villages, with the same disposition to peaceable conduct. The shores of Dalmatia, and especially of the Bocche di Cattaro, a chain of lochs, as they would be called in Scotland, which extend altogether thirty miles in length among the high mountains of this coast, forming a series of well-sheltered harbours with deep water, have been described in explanation of the Views we lately engraved. We are indebted to Lieutenant H. S. Sitwell, R.E., who was employed under the International Boundary Commission, in 1859 and 1860, to draw the frontier line of the Turkish and Montenegrin territories, for the sketch of the first harbour, with the islet and monastery of St. George, and another islet, as seen from the second harbour near Perasto.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME.

A complete and precise account, from an official informant, of the order of proceedings at the Vatican and St. Peter's on Wednesday, the 8th ult., at the opening of the Ecumenical Council by Pope Pius IX., accompanied the large Engraving, in our last publication, which gave a view of the procession on its way through the Cathedral to the Council Chamber, with the Pope kneeling before the high altar. Our Special Artist has furnished several other illustrations, three of which appear in this week's Paper.

It will be remembered that the temporary Council Hall, to be occupied by the assembled Prelates at the formal opening of the Council, and at the grand sessions to be held, for the promulgation of its decrees, on the day of Epiphany and other great days, has been erected in the north transept of St. Peter's Cathedral. Many of our readers are aware that St. Peter's, like Solomon's Temple, has its entrance facing to the east. In this it differs from most other cathedrals, which, as a rule, have their great entrance doors to the west. In passing up the nave of St. Peter's the arrangements for the opening of the Council at once became visible. On the right, curtains of red cloth were put up between the pilasters, and tables were arranged for the vestments of the dignitaries who were to take part in the proceedings of the Council. The arch which leads to the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament was the only one on the north side that was not concealed. The last arch was inclosed with a wooden screen, having a door, which formed one of the entrances to the Council Chamber. On passing under the great dome, the external walls of the chamber presented itself, to the right hand, in the form of a screen or tympanum of wood, stretching across the whole breadth of the north transept of the church, and inclosing it so as to form a distinct apartment. The Council Chamber is thus of the full length of this north transept. The screen, though of wood, is got up with such architectural effect that it yet harmonises very well with the grand interior of the cathedral. It is painted in imitation of various marbles, similar to those with which the interior of St. Peter's is overlaid. The pilasters supporting the pediment are in panels; on the top of each are the triple tiara and keys, with the Pope's arms on a shield. On the pediment itself is painted a figure of the Deity holding in one hand a book, and with the other hand held out, as if explaining or declaring the true meaning of that which is written. This is expressed in the Latin inscription on a panel underneath, as follows:—

DOCTE OMNES GENTES
ECCE EGO VOISCVM SVM OMNIBVS DIENVS
VSQVE AD CONSUMATIONEM SÆCULI

The wooden doors are painted to represent bronze, with panels in which are figures of the Saviour, the Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Paul, with the Papal arms, mitre, keys, and other devices. When this door is shut the Council is perfectly concealed from the public view; but there are to be certain days when the decrees which have been passed will be publicly declared, and on these occasions the door will be open. On the opening day, however, the door and all the screen between the two pilasters had been removed, so that the opening ceremonies might be seen by those under the dome; but when the Council began its sessions, the screen was again replaced.

The interior of the Council Chamber has been very elaborately fitted up. The side arches have been filled in with wood, and made into galleries. The one on the left hand was for the Royal personages, and over it is a picture of the Council of Nice; the one on the right was for the Ambassadors, and over it is a picture of the Council of Jerusalem. These large pictures have been painted on cloth, and hung up as appropriate decorations. There are small galleries, one on each side of the Pope's throne; the one was for the orchestra, and the other for the Roman Princes, who had to draw lots as to which would get in, as it was not large enough for the whole number. Above their gallery, the one on the right of the throne, is a picture of the Council of Trent, and over the other is one of the Council of Ephesus. A picture of the Day of Pentecost is over the throne, that being considered as the first council of all, when the Divine Spirit descended upon the whole Church, as there assembled. In medallions there are twenty-two portraits of Popes who have held Councils; and high up between the pilasters there are four full-length figures of the Fathers of the Church—two Latins and two Greeks. The Pope's throne is white, and there is a white ground on the wall behind, with stars or ornaments glittering upon it. On each side of the throne are seats for the Cardinals and Patriarchs on the dais; the seats for the main body are in seven rows, extending down to the end of the chamber. There were 921 Bishops summoned; but as many were too old to come, some were prevented by sickness, and many were bishops only *in partibus infidelium*, there were only seats prepared for about 800. At the south end was the altar, at which high mass was celebrated by Cardinal Patrizi at the opening service. As soon as the opening ceremonies were concluded, a copy of the Gospels was placed in a golden stand, seen on the top of the altar, to remain there during the conference, of which an account was given in our last. But the arrangement was altered for subsequent meetings of the bishops, to enable them to hear each other better. A temporary gallery, or tribune, was erected in the Council Chamber; six additional seats were placed in the centre, between the gallery and the steps leading up to the throne; and the altar was removed to where the Pope's chair had been on the opening day. The official notaries sat at the sides of the chamber, near the Patriarchs' seats; while the Cardinal Legates appointed to represent the Pope at these meetings were seated in front of the altar. The former arrangement, as shown in our illustration, will be restored for the Grand Sessions, on the days of Epiphany, and on the other days when the Decrees are to be proclaimed. The Latin inscription, in gold on blue mosaic, which is seen on the frieze above the walls of the Council Chamber is a part of that which runs all round the interior of St. Peter's, and, being permanent, has no particular reference to the present Council. It is an extract from the Vulgate, in that passage of St. Luke's Gospel where Christ says to Peter, "Rogavi pro te, ut non deficiat fides tua; et tu, quando conversus, confirma fratres tuos;" with one or two sentences beside.

The illustration on page 5 shows the Bishops in St. Peter's on the opening day; it gives more of the details of the procession and costumes of the figures of which it was composed than our general view of the scene published last week. They are entering the Council Chamber, and the small figures in the distance are the

Bishops taking their seats. The figure on the right is the old statue of St. Peter, magnificently attired; there is a crowd of figures behind. We see the feet of a large statue of St. Longinus the martyr above them.

Among the illustrations of this subject to be published next week is one of the Council actually sitting in the grand Council Chamber, which we have described. This takes place, let us again remark, only on the days of its grand sessions, when the Bishops wear their purple attire. The real business of deliberation is performed in other apartments. For this purpose the whole Council is divided into four "Congregations," or committees—one meeting in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican; another in a hall of the Scala Regia, within the same palace; the third in a hall of the Scala Ducale; and the fourth in the Pauline Chapel, which is situated over the portico of St. Peter's Cathedral. On the 6th inst., being Epiphany, the whole Council is to be reassembled.

THE NEW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The translation of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce from the Bishopric of Oxford to that of Winchester gives us occasion to present an engraving of the portrait of that distinguished prelate, which appears in the front page of this Number. His public character and career have long been familiar to all classes of his countrymen, and we need scarcely do more, in this instance, than set down the dates of his successive advancements and steps towards the distinguished position he now holds. He is third son of the celebrated philanthropist and politician, William Wilberforce, the colleague of Clarkson in the work of procuring the abolition of the slave trade, and the great patron of evangelical and benevolent institutions. Samuel Wilberforce was born, at his father's house at Clapham, in 1805. He was educated at home, and subsequently at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree, in 1826, in the second class for classical studies, and in the first class for mathematics; he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1829. He took holy orders, and served as Curate of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, but soon obtained the Rectory of Brightstone, and in 1837 was nominated select preacher to the University. Two years later, he was appointed Chaplain to Prince Albert, and to the popular reputation he had gained as an eloquent preacher was added the prestige of high favour at Court, and in the society of powerful and noble personages, by whom he was much esteemed. He filled the office of Archdeacon in Surrey about this period. In 1840 he was appointed to a Canonry in Winchester Cathedral, with which he held the Rectory of Alverstoke. In 1844 he became Sub-Almoner to the Queen, and in the following year succeeded Dr. Buckland as Dean of Westminster. He then took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. at Oxford. But he remained in the Deanery only a few months, being made Bishop of Oxford later in the year 1845, and at the same time accepting the office of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. In 1847 he became Lord High Almoner to the Queen. The Bishop is well known to be an active public man, not only in the administration of his diocese, and in preaching, and speaking at different meetings for religious, educational, and charitable or other useful purposes, but in his place in the House of Lords, and also in the Upper House of Convocation. He is author, in conjunction with his elder brother, the late Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce, of a biography of their father; and he has edited his father's correspondence. He has also written a history of the Episcopal Church in America, a treatise on the Holy Communion, and two short allegorical stories for children, entitled "Agathos" and "The Rocky Island," besides a number of published sermons, occasional addresses, and episcopal charges.

The Portrait of Bishop Wilberforce is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

A BOUQUET AT SANDRINGHAM.

Our Engraving represents a scene on the 18th ult., one of the principal battue days lately enjoyed by the Prince of Wales and his guests at Sandringham. The day was extremely wet, and unfavourable to their enjoyment of the sport; nevertheless, as their visit was short for the work to be done, the Royal party persevered, in spite of the rain-storm, and went through the covers. The first drive was through the Commodore Wood, where a magnificent show of pheasants were driven forward into a young plantation, terminating in a dense mass of tangled thorn and broom intermixed. This bade defiance to the advance of the guns, ten in number, which then formed in line across the young cover, stationed about fifty yards apart. The beaters were then taken round to the end, and, heading the birds, gradually drove them out in a continuous stream over the heads of the gunners, on their way back to their home, from which they had just been driven. The shooting had been very rapid from the commencement; but it now more resembled, thanks to the modern breech-loaders, tolerably well-sustained file-firing; and the fine birds rose like heavy rockets, to fall as soon as they began to steer their course from above the clouds of smoke. Amongst them might be seen some pure white, and others pied; many, however, escaped, and frequently a fine cock might be seen to fly the gauntlet of the whole row of guns, having risen almost beyond range, and certainly going at a pace not calculated for by the firing party below. Indeed, many of the old-fashioned sportsmen, who sneer at the modern battue, would have found their marksmanship put to a much more severe test than they imagine.

After partaking of a hurried lunch in one of the keepers' lodges, the next beat was through the Home Avenue Woods, which afforded some more excellent sport. The great second show of pheasants took place at the end of a strip of cover leading out into the open centre of the wood, which is the scene of the incident shown in our Engraving. The birds driven before the beaters inside the cover are now compelled to make a general burst, which has been named "the bouquet." The guns stationed around to receive them are very frequently rendered by rapid firing too hot to hold in the hand, and are exchanged for other guns by the loaders. To the right of the view in our engraving is the Prince of Wales, and in the foreground his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who brought down his birds in true sportsman-like style, as did several others of the Royal guests stationed around. The sport throughout the week was extremely good, but, with some exceptions, carried on in bad weather. On Monday the Prince of Wales made a very novel double shot, killing first a woodcock and then a stray deer with the next barrel, which started out of the brushwood near him.

WYCH-STREET.

"Old London," which the antiquaries who are themselves growing old seem to cherish with a fond affection, is fast disappearing from the face of the earth. The destruction of rickety and dirty old houses, not fit for dwellings, in this central parish of St. Clement Danes, for the site of the proposed New Law Courts, has been frequently the theme of our comments. It is still quite uncertain when any of us will see those buildings commenced; but it is quite certain that many of us will never see them finished. Before they are ready, however, for the occupation of the Courts and the transaction of legal business, it is probable that the question of improving the approaches to this quarter of London will be pressed on the public attention. The widening of the Strand between St. Mary's Church and St. Clement's, by the removal of Holywell-street, is an obvious measure to effect that object; but Wych-street and Drury-lane, and the wretched maze of Clare-market, will sooner or later give place to more decent and convenient thoroughfares. If Mr. Peabody's trustees would buy up and pull down half the wretched habitations of this neighbourhood and erect several large blocks of model dwellings in their stead, every Londoner would be much obliged. The stranger to London, also, whom we meet so often in Lincoln's-inn-fields asking his way to the Strand, will be saved much distress and loss of time when a new street—a wide and straight one—shall be opened through the labyrinth of fetid alleys between King's College Hospital and the Strand, opposite King's College. It might be advisable, with this view, to continue Newcastle-street in a northerly direction, to meet a corresponding prolongation of the roadway at the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, which

would give a thoroughfare not precisely straight, but nearly so, and quite enough for practical convenience. Wych-street, in connection with the square of New Inn, adjoining Clement's Inn, affords almost the only means of access for the hurried foot-passenger to Temple-bar from the western part of High Holborn; and he has usually not much leisure to admire either the trim little gardens of New Inn, with the flock of pigeons there feeding, or the quaint, old-fashioned gabled roofs and the overhanging upper stories, of antiquated Wych-street—which street, if we may be allowed the pun, is the present subject of our notice. It leads with a slight curve, as most of our readers know, from the north side of St. Clement's Church, or Pickett-street, to the bottom of Drury-lane, but is cut in two by Newcastle-street, close to the Olympic Theatre. It formed originally part of the ancient Way of Aldwych, a lane which extended from Broad-street, Bloomsbury, to the Strand. It is to be feared that neither this place, nor even Holywell-street, in spite of the name of sanctity derived by the latter from the miraculous well of St. Clement, were famed at any time of English history for the morality of a certain class of their inhabitants. In the age when Jack Falstaff and young Squire Shallow were students of Clement's Inn, when they "heard the chimes at midnight, and knew where all the bona-robas lay," the adjacent streets may, perhaps, have had the sort of repute which is now attached to some of those near the top of the Haymarket. Be that as it may, the prosperity of Wych-street was no doubt increased by the foundation of New Inn, which received the students of the Strand Inn dislodged by the Protector Somerset, when he built his palace in the Strand; and likewise by the establishment of Lyon's Inn, so called from the sign of an old hostel at the other end; as well as by the construction of Drury House, the mansion of Sir William Drury, afterwards Craven House, which brought the Drury-lane neighbourhood into fashion. But it declined rapidly after the Revolution; and, in the reign of George II., Wych-street was full of secondhand furniture shops, and the byways and courts thereabout were places of evil resort. That agile and audacious young robber, housebreaker, and gaol-breaker, the too-celebrated Jack Sheppard, was born and apprenticed here; and here was the White Lion tavern, where he learnt his wicked tricks. Within our own recollection, indeed, the character of this street has been considerably improved; and, though its fortunes still appear rather unsettled, and the building speculations upon and around the site of Lyon's Inn have not proved very successful, it may yet become an important thoroughfare and place of business residence; while its vicinity to the Strand, and its possession of the New Globe and the Olympic Theatres, will always secure it from neglect.

THE FARM.

The year has gone out with a wet and boisterous month, ending, at last, in frost and partial snow. The floods have increased to a fearful height, and there has been sad havoc among crops and stock on the banks of some of the most "vicious" rivers. The latest averages show wheat 4s. 3d., barley 7s. 10d., and oats 4s. 7d. less than they were at the close of last year. The Smithfield Market has been well supported, both on the Great Day and ever since, by Scotch and foreign beasts. Mr. McCombie, M.P., and his heavy "commercial" beasts were in the front rank again this year, and France sent over a very large number. The imports of foreign stock into London last week were very much in advance of the corresponding week of previous years; and the 8588 were principally made up by 919 pigs from Hamburg, 3690 sheep from Harlingen, 2020 sheep from Rotterdam, and 330 cattle from Oporto. The best mutton, last Monday, was touching 6s. per stone at Smithfield; and at the northern pork markets curers and feeders were haggling as to 8s. 7d. or 8s. 6d. per imperial stone. A Dublin paper may well say, "House-fed cattle and turnip-and-rape-fed sheep will form our future gatherings."

The November—December series of Edinburgh wool sales had, like that in October, only a small attendance of buyers, as failures in the Yorkshire manufacturing districts have tended to check operations. Still, there is a steady consumption of wool going on; and the wools disposed of show no perceptible difference in price from previous sales, although Mr. Girdwood reports "that in no instance during my experience have we had such a small turn-out of buyers or so little done in proportion to quantity offered as at the series just concluded." The highest price made for bred and half-bred hogg wool was 40s. per stone of 24 lb., while Cheviot hogs touched 36s.

Mr. R. E. Brown, of Wass, near Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, thus speaks as to his growth of Drumhead cabbage per acre:—"In the spring of 1867 we trenched a portion of land which was lying waste. The trenching was done by manual labour, 2 ft. deep, and at the time this was done farm-yard manure was mixed with the soil at the rate of twenty cartloads per acre. A crop of cabbage was planted in the spring of 1867, immediately after the trenching was completed. The young plants were watered with diluted liquid manure when inserted in the soil. The result that year was a very heavy crop. In the spring of 1868 the land was again planted with cabbage; and this season, 1869, it was again put under Drumhead cabbage, and I have had the crop weighed. The portion of land extends to barely one fourth of an acre, and on that extent the total weight of cabbage is 12 tons 80 st., being at the rate of 50 tons per imperial acre."

Mr. Paterson, of Dundee, whose name is so well known in connection with his culture of new potato varieties, has had three of them, the Napoleon, the Early Blue, and the Victoria, tested by the Society of Agriculture at Berlin. M. Bouché, the Royal garden inspector, has decided in favour of the Victoria, as "it is a middle early sort, and therefore ripens in good time, gives many folds, keeps to the middle of July as a good tasting and flour rich potato, and, although it is of the previous year, is preferable to the new and fresh six weeks' potato."

The Highland and Agricultural Society, which meets at Dumfries next year, will not begin its operations until one o'clock on the Tuesday, so as to suit the arrivals from a distance. The judges of Border Leicesters under this plan will have to finish by lamplight, if they have as stiff a task set them as they had in '69. Besides the premium gold medals, there will be £1471 of prize money distributed as follows:—Cattle, £732; horses, £265; sheep, £312; swine, £60; poultry, £55; and dairy produce, £47.

The celebrated sheep farm of Moodlaw, in Eskdale, where the Brydons lived for so many years and bred some of their best Cheviot prize sheep, is in the market again. It comprises about 1300 acres, almost entirely within a wire fence, and is one of the most perfect sheep farms in Scotland. When Mr. Brydon left, in 1867, it was taken at a considerably advanced rent by a lady, who stocked it with three thousand blackfaced sheep, and crossed them with Shropshire and Lincoln rams. The new mode of sheep farming was watched with some curiosity by the Scottish flockmasters, as the cross of blackfaced and Cheviot never paid, and it is stated by the tenant that the lambs "commanded the highest prices going for their class." This farm, with its moor, moss, bog, and lea, has no superior in the south of Scotland.

Some new waterworks have been completed at Gibraltar, by which the supply of water, both to the garrison and the inhabitants of the town, will be greatly increased.

The inhabitants of the Pays de Waas are raising funds for erecting a statue to their countryman, Gerard Mercator, who was born in the little village of Rupelmonde, near Antwerp.

It is stated that nineteen routes for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans have been surveyed. One is known as the Tehuantepec route; one as the Honduras route; five pursued the line of the San Juan river to Lake Nicaragua, and thence took different routes to the Pacific; three followed the same river to Lake Managua, and there diverged; four were across the Isthmus of Panama, and five receive the designation of the Darien Isthmus routes. Of the Darien routes, three follow the River Atrato southward from the Gulf of Darien, seeking a sufficient depression in the Cordilleras, between the valley of that stream and the Pacific. The other two cross the isthmus from the eastern extremity of the San Miguel Gulf. Some of these routes have been condemned as impracticable on account of their cost and length.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

When, according to Mr. Disraeli's recipe, you catch a Radical, take him to Court, and turn him into a Minister, you have got him into a sort of penal dilemma. In the case of a member of the Cabinet there may be secret embarrassment, but then he may be supposed to be influenced in the general deliberations of the originators of policy by largeness of view, or more likely by that spirit of compromise which is essential to political life in England; and besides, he may carry out his reforming notions, departmentally. But in the case of a subordinate Minister, an Under-Secretary of State, or a Secretary to the Board of Trade or the Admiralty, the caught Radical, always, or for a very long time, actually appears as if struggling in the toils of his trap. Most people remember how Lord Clarence Paget, having astonished the House by his exposition of naval maladministration, especially in the matter of finance, was, by a dexterous use of Lord Palmerston's sleight of hand, transformed into the responsible official for that department in the money-voting chamber, and how deplorable at times he seemed to be when he had to explain away—at least, if not defend—the very peccadilloes which he had so effectually shown up. The case of Mr. Otway, however, is a very remarkable illustration of the difficulty in question. A more bold, more audacious, more unyielding and more frequent denouncer of everything which it is the creed of Radicals to abhor never uplifted a reforming voice in the Commons. But even in his days of unofficial freedom he had his drawbacks, for he, a financial reformer, represented a dockyard borough. But when he came to be an Under-Secretary in a Government in which Mr. Childers was First Lord of the Admiralty, his relations with his constituents became curiously complicated. However, want of courage and confidence is not a characteristic of Mr. Otway; and as he had some practice in the House during last Session, in defending certain things in his own department which he could have denounced in capital style if he had liked as an unattached M.P., he put on an excellent face, and showed a bold front lately when he came before the electors of Chatham. Specially ingenious was the way in which he shifted the charge of dockyard reduction from the present to the late Government, which under other circumstances it would have been his cue to charge with the maximum of expenditure combined with the minimum of efficiency. In fact, he made a hit and presented the present Admiralty in rather an indignant attitude at finding the work of reduction so ruthlessly done. For the rest, as it is Mr. Otway's fortune to belong to the department of Foreign Affairs, on which a man may always speak with any quantity of temerity before a mixed public meeting in England, he had it all his own way; took opportunity to extol his own chief; perhaps hinted that the said chief was happy in possessing such an aide-de-camp as himself, inasmuch as he can speak and write at least three modern languages; and wherever there was any doubt or deficiency he made up for it by the sudden emission of a quality of which he is a master—namely, bounce.

It is not surprising to those who know anything about him that Mr. Russell Gurney should have established, in a comparatively brief space of time, so special a position in the House as he has. Not only is he listened to, for, after he has once been heard to speak, that would follow as a matter of course; but he, a legislator, or rather a member, of not more than four years' standing, has acquired a status in the popular branch of the Legislature which is never, or very seldom, accorded to any but members of many years' experience, and possessed of particular qualities. In his case the last qualification has been found sufficient, and he is one of the arbitrators, so to speak, of the House. No doubt he has acquired an equal influence in Southampton, otherwise one cannot account for the discomfiture total of the Liberal candidates, and the bringing in at the last election of a dummy Conservative, whose chief recommendation is that he is a London banker. And yet Mr. Russell Gurney's Conservatism is of a very peculiar kind. He has on certain subjects affinities and agreements with Mr. Jacob Bright, the lowest of Radicals—using that word only in the sense of extreme—for he has personally taken up one phase of the rights of women question, and brought in and ably advocated a bill for readjusting the law relating to the property of married women; and one is not sure that he is not a supporter of the principle of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister; so that, at any rate, Conservative as he professes to be, he is a party to the breaking down of two of the most Conservative principles which exist in this country, and more than cedes two points of that charter of which Miss Becker is the apostle. Towards the end of last Session one fancied that Mr. Gurney was looking unwell; but doubtless his vacation rest has so recruited him that he has been able to appear before his constituents, leading his gentle, unobtrusive, and in the House still obscure, colleague, Mr. Merrick Hoare, with him. As the electors of Southampton of course intend to keep Mr. Gurney as their representative, as long as he wishes it, it does not much matter who is the nominal sharer of the duty with him.

Considering that the present Prime Minister has cut away the ground from under every amateur reformer's feet, it is not a little good-natured in Mr. Locke King to cry emphatically before the electors of East Surrey that all they and the country have to do is to open their mouths, shut their eyes, and trust to what Gladstone will give them. But that is really the burden of Mr. Locke King's oration to his political friends at a recent meeting. His sincerity is, of course, taken for granted; but still, it must be a trial of the equanimity of an M.P. who has for years been in the habit of making recurring attempts to establish items of reform, and been sessionally snubbed so far as hostile votes or no progress is concerned, to have them all swept away by the flowing tide of Ministerial policy. One believes that Mr. Locke King has only his real estate intestacy measure left, and that one believes the Attorney-General threatens to appropriate. However, in his demeanour and in his way of meeting rebuffs, Mr. Locke King has always suggested the idea of a political "Mr. Toots," who, every time that something which he particularly wants is denied him, only makes a polite bow, and observes that "it is of no consequence." Obviously, at the East Surrey gathering, Mr. Buxton would be present, and he duly preserved his character of a philosophical Radical, by no means joining Mr. Locke King in ebullitions of mere Gladstone-worship, though accepting that gentleman cordially enough as his leader.

There have been in certain places where Conservatives have gathered together since Lord Derby's death symptoms of a disinclination thoroughly to accept Mr. Disraeli as the absolute leader of the Opposition. To be sure, everyone who is aware of the lofty scorn with which Mr. Newdegate treats Mr. Disraeli in the House is not surprised that the member for North Warwickshire should publicly, before a section of his constituents, express his sense of the grotesqueness of the member for Bucks as leader of the country party; and that he should pronounce strong dissatisfaction at the inaction (masterly as it is intended to be) of Mr. Disraeli in the House, whom he described "as the image of resignation sitting on a milestone." But it is rather amusing to find Lord Henry Thynne (and it is probably necessary to explain that it is because he is brother to the Marquis of Bath, he is one of the members for North Wiltshire) declaring that Mr. Disraeli is, in his opinion, on the point of joining the Fenians; and, most terrible of all, the Tory Lord brackets his own leader with Mr. Gladstone as "cunning, dangerous men." The Marquis of Bath holds a quasi-party office, inasmuch as he is one of the Opposition "whips" in the House of Lords. Can there have come from him the inspiration under which his brother thus ridiculed the ostensibly sole chief of the Conservatives?

Those who have seen Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen when, calm, but active and earnest, he was performing the duties of a "whipper-in," and, latterly, when he has been painstakingly doing the duty of Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and so often expounding the intricacies of the proverbially-dull Turnpike Bill, would hardly suppose that he had a taste for fiction, or that he was so tender in disposition that he could beguile the tedium of office by inditing "Stories for his Children," which are lively, graphic, and imaginative; but such is the pleasant fact.

A VISION.

"Thou weavest the ages as a work upon the loom."

When the old year, 'mid sudden clash of bells,
Into the new was melting—in that pause
Of being 'twixt the Gone and the To-Come,
Deep-pondering on the mystery of life
And time's significance, a vision rose
Before me, startling clear.

On a vast plain,
Bright with strange splendour, noon without a sun,
Methought a multitude innumerable stood—
Men, women, children, indiscriminate,
A motley crowd, knit by no family ties;
Haggard the many, swayed by fierce unrest;
A few serene, though in sweet wonder rapt;
Watching a scene of marvel in mid air—
A giant seated at a mighty loom,
Who ceaselessly and with titanic sweep
Plied a huge shuttle, charged with million threads,
Some of funereal gloom, while others flashed
As sunbeams: one, more dazzling bright than all,
Unlike yet like the rest, instinct with light,
Gleamed with celestial sheen. Millions of hands
Aye fed his shuttle. Yet, beside himself,
But one, an ever-changing form, was seen,
That seemed the counterpart of humankind;
For as all looked at it inquiringly,
Each gasped, with quick-caught breath, "It is myself!"
Save that one cry—half sob, half shriek—which passed
Like an electric shiver through the crowd,
As each his double saw (made plain to him
By momentary flash) there was no sound;
For in deep silence worked that weaver's frame;
And no sweet bird flooded the air with song,
Or trilled a single love-note to its mate.

Nor broken thread nor tangled mesh, though threads
Of snapped and twisted, stayed the weaver's course.
With dread serenity he worked straight on.
Yet neither fleck nor flaw was in his work.
What lacked the woof, straightway the magic warp,
And that one thread which seemed its counterpart,
With unimaginable glory bright,
Supplied; and from the loom a glistening web
Streamed like a river of celestial birth,
Still broadening as it lengthened more and more;
And ever brightening; till the eye, unused
To such a blinding radiance, quailing turned,
And sought relief in looking, near at hand,
On mingled light and shade. For as the piece
Flowed from the loom in deftest workmanship,
Each filament thick-storied with a life,
It symbols bore of human joy and woe,
Of sin and childlike innocence close-linked
Home joys and merry makings intermixed,
With deadly strife; and, quaintly diapered,
Were wrought bridal processions, christening rites,
Triumphal entries, masques, and tournaments,
Festivities of court and civic pomp,
Jostling the daily scenes of common life,
Fraught with so much unscathed nobleness—
All its love-offerings, unrecorded deeds
Of daring, gracious magnanimity,
And glad self-sacrifice, here blazoned large,
With death's dark fibre intertangling all.
Nor, though thus crowded, were the scenes confused;
Each lent its aid to make a perfect whole—
Distinct, coherent, nicely-balanced all,
As in a well-limned picture light and shade.

E'en while the people gazed, all stains of earth
Quick-faded from that picture multiform,
As more and more the iridescent warp
And that one thread with flushing colour charged,
Working with sweet assimilative art,
Shot the woof through and through with light and warmth.
Yet every line, however glorified,
Gleamed to the last with individual traits,
Nor lost a jot of its identity,
Right to the farthest verge at which the web
Was lost to sight in splendours of its own,
And of what seemed a sea of light, wherein,
'Mid flashing welcome, far away it merged.

The multitude, gazing so long on heaven,
Became like angels, as a gracious calm
Imbued each bosom, erewhile racked with fears;
Unlovely faces became beautiful,
And lovely ones grew ever lovelier,
In the bright light that came one knew not whence,
As moonlight fair, yet searching bright as day.

What meant this vision? What the weaver? What
The many-visaged figure at his side?
What the up-looking and transfused throng?
What, last, the woof, whose subtle alchemy,
With potent aid of that refulgent thread,
Made earth's life-pictures glow with hues of heaven?

JOHN LATEY.

Mr. Charles Kendall, who was assistant secretary of the Royal Defence Commission for many years, has been selected to fill the new office of Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

Nature states that an upheaval is taking place in the harbour at Machias port, Maine. Vast quantities of water, mud, and stones are being thrown up to the distance of many feet with great noise.

Messrs. Fay, Loring, Lyman, and Burnham, four of the Harvard crew in the late boat-race, have written to the *Times* disclaiming any responsibility for an article which appears in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for December, professing to put the story of the race "in the light in which it is regarded by the actors themselves." The writers add:—"We wish to say that we received the best of treatment from the English people, and were fairly beaten in the race. The only member of the crew who does not sign this paper, Mr. Simmons, is in Europe, and we have not had time to procure his signature."

A young German, while visiting the house of a married lady in California, observed a portrait of her sister, a Miss Rowe, then living at St. Austell, Cornwall. He was charmed, and two days afterwards wrote to the young lady, avowing his love and offering her marriage. The reply was favourable, and he then forwarded a liberal sum of money to defray Miss Rowe's expenses from Cornwall to California, adding that, should she on arrival be unfavourably impressed, he would not hold her bound by either law or honour to accept his hand. Within the last few days Miss Rowe's mother at St. Austell has received a letter announcing that the nuptial knot has been tied.

Many members of the best families at Guernsey gathered, on Wednesday week, at Victor Hugo's annual reunion at Hauteville House, to hear his address to the poor children whom he so constantly befriends, and to assist at the distribution of clothing, toys, &c., which, as this festive season approaches, his bounty year by year provides. The attendance was numerous. Wine and cake having been served round, in the dining-room, the company adjourned to another apartment, in which was a long table covered with children's clothing. Here M. Victor Hugo, standing behind the table, and in the recess of one of the windows, delivered his address, after which he distributed the various presents to the children, and then took them into another room where two large Christmas trees displayed their tempting fruit of dolls, bonbons, and toys of all sorts. These were rapidly despoiled of their load.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES IN 1869.

The year which has just closed will long be remembered as one of the stormiest on record. It is, however, gratifying to know that it will also be well remembered for the great exertions which have been put forth to save shipwrecked persons.

During the past twelve months the boats of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution have been the means of saving during boisterous weather the crews of the following distressed vessels on the coasts of the British Isles:—Scarborough fishing-boats, rendered assistance; brig Beatrix, of Whitby, assisted to save vessel and crew, 7; brig Peal, of Shoreham, 8; barque Eliza Caroline, of London, remained alongside; ship Hannah Petterson, of Bergen, 20; ship Ingrid, of Amsterdam, 9; schooner Elizabeth Miller, of Thurso, 4; schooner Matilda Calder of Findhorn, 8; barque Adelaide, of Pernambuco, rendered assistance; schooner Amelia, of Torquay, 8; schooner Doddington, of Dumfries, 1; schooner James Cuchow, of Ipswich, 7; brigantine Helena, of Liverpool, 1; schooner Mary Lloyd, of Carnarvon, 4; brigantine Rebecca, of Carnarvon, 6; schooner Sally Green, of Liverpool, rendered assistance; schooner Francis Ann, of Goole, 3; brig Belle, of Sunderland, 9; barque Fiermosca, of Genoa, assisted to save vessel and crew, 13; boat of the brig Elizabeth, of Blyth, 8; trawler Spark, of Brixham, 4; schooner Gaspard, of St. Malo, 1; barque Cora, of Havre, remained alongside; schooner Claffen Winkel, of Aalborg, 7; brigantine Thomas, of Poole and Padstow, shore boat, 14; brig Carl, of Rostock, 7; schooner Alexandrine, of Pornic, 6; schooner Lord Coke, of Middlesbrough, 4; Austrian brig Veritas, assisted to save vessel and crew, 3; brig Queen of the Tyne, of Shields, 8; barque Liebertas, of Genoa, 14; barque Lady Westmoreland, of Newcastle, assisted to save vessel and crew, 18; brig Robert Bruce, of Belfast, 7; barque Selina, of Falmouth, 8; ship Calcutta, of London, 8; schooner Friends, of West Hartlepool, 5; schooner William Thompson, of Dumfries, 4; schooner Blossom, of Thurso, 3; schooner William Wallace, of Dundalk, saved vessel and crew, 5; lugger Isabelle, of Dinan, 4; steam-ship Hellenes, of Dublin, 21; schooner Prudence, of Wachuset, 3; brig Phillis and Mary, of Blyth, assisted to save vessel and crew, 8; schooner Lady Anne, of West Hartlepool, assisted to save vessel and crew, 5; ship Electric Spark, of Boston, U.S., 22; yacht Emetic, of Dunmore East, assisted to save vessel and crew, 3; barque Empress, of Prince Edward's Island, 18; smack Active, of Selsey, saved vessel; Dutch schooner Talkeina Meiskienia, assisted to save vessel and crew, 8; steamer Viking, of Dundee, 7; smack John James, of Chester, saved vessel and crew, 2; billyboy Swan, of Hull, 6; schooner Gipsy King, of Glasgow, 1; schooner Elephant, of Ulverstone, 1; ship Frank Shaw, of North Shields, 14; brigantine Cherub, of Yarmouth, 4; barge Ernest, of Ipswich, 4; brig Zosteria, of Colchester, 6; brig Lizzie, of Newport, Monmouth, 8; schooner Ariel, of Truro, 5; brig Henrietta Greve, of Granton, saved vessel and crew, 9; steamship Lady Flora, of Hull, remained alongside; barque Drago, of Genoa, 16; barque Highland Chief, of London, 11; barque Tavistock, of Plymouth, saved vessel; schooner Pride of the West, of Penzance, saved vessel and crew, 6; barque Columbia, of Stavanger, assisted to save vessel and crew, 8; schooner Handy, of Wexford, 4; brigantine Isabella, of Aberdeen, rendered assistance; barque J. C. Howitz, of Rostock, 8; coble Mary, of Hartlepool, 4; coble King Fisher, of Hartlepool, assisted to save vessel and crew, 5; coble William and Alice, of Hartlepool, assisted to save vessel and crew, 5; sloop Amelia, of Castletown, 2; steam-whaler Diana, of Hull, 31; barque Bartolomeo Cerrutti, of Genoa, 14; Dutch brigantine Catharina, 5; brigantine Elizabeth, of Drogheda, assisted to save vessel and crew, 7; brigantine St. Areta, of Santander, 8; brig Watermillock, of Sunderland, 6; three fishing cobs of Scarborough, assisted to save vessels and crews, 9; barque Hannah, of Droback, Norway, 9; barque Medoc, of Bordeaux, 17; brig Dawson, of Newcastle, 6; brig Helsingoe, of Elsinore, 14; sloop Frances Mary, of Inverkeithing, 3; brig Schiedam, of Middlesbrough, 5; schooner Brenton, of Povey, 5; schooner Columbine, of Wexford, 5; brig John and Mary, of Shields, 9; brig Ravensworth, of Hartlepool, 6; brigantine Gleaner, of Carnarvon, 3; schooner Trusty, of Boston, 3; ship William Frothingham, of New York, assisted to save vessel and crew, 18; barque Emilie, of Swinemunde, assisted to save vessel and crew, 14; barque Alma, of Malta, assisted to save vessel and crew, 16; ketch Heckler, of Cullen, 2; schooner Astrea, of Königsberg, 6; sloop Ann Elizabeth, of Barnstable, saved vessel and crew, 3; brigantine Commodore, of Waterford, saved vessel and crew, 5; schooner Two Sisters, of Aberystwith, 3; smack David, of Cardigan, 3; brig Supply, of Stornoway, 7; schooner Bonny Lass, of Wick, rendered assistance; steamer Anglian, of Dublin, rendered assistance; schooner Adina, of London, 8; brig Echo, of London, 2; schooner Merlin, of Llanelli, rendered assistance; schooner Loretta, of Bilbao, 13; Austrian bark Suez, 10; schooner Vigilant, of Hayle, 6; schooner Jessie, of Liverpool, 5; brig Mary Young, of West Hartlepool, 8; ship Providence, of Waisa, 3; and steamer M. E. Clarke, 17.

This long list makes a total of 786 lives rescued by the life-boats of the institution from the above-named disasters, in addition to 28 vessels saved from destruction. During the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving 360 lives by fishing and other boats, making a grand total of 1146 lives saved mainly through its instrumentality.

These noble services of the life-boats have varied much in character: many have been during the dark hours of night, others have been by day; some have been at short distances from the shore, others on the outlying banks far from the land. In some cases greater danger has been incurred than in others. In some men have been washed overboard from the boats, but recovered again. Indeed, the work of saving shipwrecked persons, even in the best-appointed life-boats, must ever be one of danger, and no little courage and hardihood are required on the part of those who engage in it.

It remains for those who cannot share the risks and exposure which these brave men incur to perform their part in this humane work by enabling the institution which has undertaken to organise and superintend it to provide the life-boats' crews with every means of safety and efficiency, and to remunerate them sufficiently, this serving as some encouragement to them in return for the risks and labour and exposure which they undergo. The National Life-Boat Institution accordingly appeals to all humane and generous persons in the United Kingdom to contribute from their abundance towards so good a cause.

Mr. William Henry Simpson has been appointed Collector of Customs for her Majesty's settlement on the Gambia.

Captain Powell, Governor of Chatham Prison, has been appointed Inspector of Prisons, in the place of the late Mr. Voules.

Lord St. Leonards writes to the *Times* to say that he and his family have for the last twelve months been much annoyed by false telegrams and false orders being sent in their name to professional gentlemen of eminence and first-class London tradesmen of every description, by which many of them have been put to serious inconvenience. False letters and telegrams have also been sent to absent members of the family. After a time there was a lull; then an order was sent to one house to make great marble alterations to a tomb in the adjoining churchyard, describing the sort of marble and the length and breadth of the slabs, with a copy of the actual inscription; and a jeweller on the opposite side of the road was directed to send here diamonds of considerable value. Again these attacks ceased, and now an attempt has been made to procure diamonds of value by, for the first time, a forged signature of Lord St. Leonards, which is perfect, and has been produced by tracing. The letter professes to be dated from the Athenæum Club, and reads as follows:—"Messrs. Emanuel,—I wish to present my seven daughters with a locket each, in black enamel and diamonds. I shall feel obliged by your executing the order for me. I wish them to be round, and with my coronet (a Baron's) and initials on them in diamonds, not to exceed £60 each. I leave it all to you, as I do not understand this kind of thing; and will you kindly acknowledge the order to me at this club, as I am leaving home for a few days? I wish to present them on Jan. 6. I will write in a week to let you know where they are to be sent to me, as I am not likely to be at home for some time.—Your obedient servant, ST. LEONARDS."



A SANDRINGHAM BOUQUET.—SEE PAGE 18.



"THE HAPPY DAYS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE," BY P. R. MORRIS.—SEE PAGE 33.

LITERATURE.

Mind and Manner; or, Diversities of Life. By James Flamank. (Longmans.) "Mind and manner," according to the lady in the wig who favoured Martin Chuzzlewit with her opinions, "glide swift into the vortex of immensity;" but mind and manner are, of course, quite a different thing. The latter combination of words has been chosen as the title given to a series of short essays. The subjects of the several essays are conversation, thinking, genius, early and late mental fruit, memory, language, sense and insensibility, self-effort, opening of the gates of knowledge, courtesies of life, lights and shadows, the silken tie, and an important source of social pleasure. Most of the essays have allotted to them one chapter apiece; but those devoted to the consideration of language and of lights and shadows have each two chapters. The origin of the essays was on this wise. Whereas a certain Dr. Crawford was sitting with three friends in his library at Tenbury Hall it struck him that they might form themselves into a sort of club, "and spend an hour or two of an evening in every week, during the present winter, in reading an essay, and having a little chat about it." The proposition met with the unanimous approval of the three friends who are called Dr. Boyle, Mr. Saville, and the Rev. Frank Langley; it was arranged that the meetings should be held in Dr. Crawford's library, and that, as there was plenty of room, "the ladies and families of the respective households, with a few friends, should be invited to attend." It was further agreed that, as the audience would be "of a diversified character," the essays should be made "as popular as possible—rather discursive than systematic and formal," and that the learned essayists should not take for granted that what was known to themselves was equally well known to others; but, for the sake of imparting information, should produce from their storehouses things which were, so far as they themselves were concerned, both old and new. In the absence of an express declaration to the contrary, there is reason to suppose that the four learned essayists to whom separate appellations have been given may, so far as their real existence is concerned, be placed in the same category with the famous Mrs. Harris; and that the gentleman whose name appears on the title-page represents the four single gentlemen rolled into one. If there be any pleasantry or advantage in this kind of fiction and mystification, it does not appear at first sight; but, if it gave any sort of satisfaction to the author, one ought to be content, as it can make no possible difference to the reader. As for the essays themselves, it may be said that, though they be not as deep as a well, yet they will serve; they may not be equal to Bacon's or Montaigne's, and may be less amusing than Elia's, but they may be read not without pleasure and not without instruction. It is proverbially difficult to begin anything; and the difficulty is certainly not least in the case of an essay; one is so apt to commence with a platitude or a truism. The very first sentence submitted to the reader's notice by the fictitious Dr. Crawford runs thus:—"Many advantages arise from the capability of conversing." Is it possible to resist a smile at the announcement of so profound a discovery? Far more knowledge of how to begin was shown by the schoolboy who, having to write a theme upon modesty, commenced, "Modesty is a very uncomfortable virtue; it often makes you say you won't have any more, when all the while you mean you would like a great deal more." But then the schoolboy couldn't proceed, and Dr. Crawford can. It should be mentioned, perhaps, that the silken tie which is made the subject of one essay is not anything which is worn round the neck, although certainly the lover is figuratively described as wearing the yoke, and so are married folk; and that the important source of social pleasure which is made the subject of another essay is music. The old question as to whether musical and moral excellence be necessarily allied, is touched upon; but, even if practical, prosaic experience did not forbid one to believe in the alliance, as much poetical evidence might be adduced against it as for it. Surely the Siren, old as Homer, testifies against it; and her more modern representative, the Lorelei, of whom Heine wrote so exquisitely:—

Ich glaube die Wellen umschlingen
Am Ende Fischer und Kahn;
Und das hat mit ihrem Singen
Die Lorelei gethan.

1. *The History of the Life of Albrecht Dürer of Nürnberg.* With a Translation of his Letters and Journals and some Account of his Works. By Mrs. Charles Heaton. (Macmillan and Co.) 2. *Albert Dürer, his Life and Works, including Autobiographical Papers and Complete Catalogues.* By William B. Scott. (Longmans, Green, and Co.) It is strange that no separate life of Albert Dürer, no complete or tolerably full translation of his journal, letters, and other pieces, and no catalogue or critical account of his works should have been published in England before the volumes, the titles of which we quote above. It is still more remarkable that two authors, in ignorance it seems of each other's labours, should have attempted to supply this deficiency in two books issued within a few days of each other. The aims of the writers, and the scope they permitted themselves, differ, however, materially. Mrs. Heaton set herself the more ambitious task of producing a comprehensive historical biography of the greatest of German artists, with a description more or less critical of his works. She has used the materials, which she has collected with praiseworthy industry and creditable learning, to form a connected narrative. But she has also added a translation of the journal and some other pieces, with running comments. Mrs. Heaton, with becoming modesty, does not profess to have unravelled all the hidden allegorical and symbolical meanings of Dürer's art; she does not profess to have given a complete critical analysis of his works or to have compiled any new catalogue of them. Nevertheless, by means of careful statement and balance of opinions, and by enthusiastic appreciativeness of her subject's genius, held partially in check by discriminative good sense, the more critical portions of the book present an instructive and fairly trustworthy resumé; while the biographical portion is probably the most complete that has appeared. Mr. Scott's object was confessedly more restricted, but, at the same time, more technical and exact. The bulk of this smaller "Life" consists of a translation of the interesting autobiographical journal of the artist, annotated with great minuteness and research. There is also, in an extensive appendix, what will be prized by collectors and connoisseurs, a catalogue raisonné of all the master's engravings on copper and wood, his paintings, sketches, and drawings. Mrs. Heaton's book is more likely to become a standard biography of Dürer for the general reader; but Mr. Scott's will be in more request with the collector and student as a book of reference. Although, however, this is the general characteristic of the work by the male author, it is far from being a dry book or colourless as regards critical opinions. On the contrary, guided by the light of his professional experience as a painter, many of Mr. Scott's remarks evince an insight into the principles of Dürer's practice which we could not expect from an amateur; and Mr. Scott has besides a very trenchant and conclusive, if not dogmatic, mode of expressing himself on most subjects. An amusing instance of this is afforded in the rather Bluebeard observations on the shrewish wife of Dürer. Even at an early period of their union, Mr. Scott finds that but little love was left. "If, then," says he, "the union were not prolonged in such cases, how much better it would be! The man would be restored to all his energies, and the woman would learn how little outside friends would accept the troubles she caused. The amiable husband is the victim, and it does seem reasonable that a wife whose love for her husband is so cold and whose sense of the natural relation of the sexes is so weak that she is unable to sacrifice her wishes and ways, should be removed. The law of divorce should set her on her own feet again. But, as it is, the man must carry through life the live incubus—the sky is darkened to him, the marriage bed and board are rival hells to the sensitive." There are some versions of facts in both biographies which might be challenged had we space. But more conclusive evidence as to the comparative critical value of the two books may be found in the remarks of the respective authors on the "Melencolia," which, as the most enigmatical as well as one of the very finest of Dürer's plates, affords a touchstone for critical acumen. Mrs. Heaton glances at a few of the explanations of the puzzle which have been advanced, but confesses that they leave her as much in the dark as ever, and is content to "yield to its attracting power."

Mr. Scott also refers to the various interpretations of the design; but he also submits a straightforward common-sense solution of his own; and, further, he accounts, from his artistic observation, for the introduction of certain details which have hitherto been stumbling-blocks to the critics, upon the rational hypothesis that they are simply "realistic distractions" due to the "old German method of thought, the realism in small things, the pleasure in mere exact portraiture, which introduced curious matter, however irrelevant, as a fly on a lady's veil in a portrait; and also the utter absence of the conventional, the academic, or the quasi-classical. We must remember, moreover, that chiaroscuro scarcely existed as an artistic motive; had it done so, perhaps Dürer would have ignored it as he ignored the antique—he who never made a sketch from an ancient sculpture, nor introduced a morsel of acanthus into his ornament. So, while there is no easy mystification by shadow, and many objects selected for the pleasure of imitation, there are features in all [northern] works of the time which puzzle the eye."

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar: as specially prepared and improved by E. Rödiger, Ph. D., D.D.; with his co-operation translated by B. Davies, LL.D.; with Reading Book and Exercises by the Translator. (Asher and Co.) This is one of those excellent works which are constantly growing and gradually arriving at further perfection. In such cases a new edition is something more than is usually to be understood from the words—something more than an old friend in a change of raiment. The old friend is, of course, older, and, perhaps, in a double sense dearer; but also, probably, stouter, and stronger, and richer, and wiser. How many of the comparatives are applicable in the present instance, it is impossible to say without more means of information and reference than are to be readily obtained. It must be quite, if not more than, thirty years ago that the old friend was first introduced to the notice of English students; and ever since the year 1846 there has been in existence at least one English translation prepared by Transatlantic learning in the person of Mr. M. Stuart. The history of the present grammar is as follows:—Dr. Rödiger submitted to a thorough revision the twentieth German edition, added what appeared needful, made amendments suggested by renewed examination and reflection, drew up a new and fuller table of ancient Semitic alphabets, and took care, "as the translation was passing through the press, that it should everywhere correctly express the sense of the original;" and Dr. Davies, the translator, having added nothing and altered nothing without making his additions and alterations evident by a sign, has appended to the translated work a reading-book and a collection of exercises, accompanied by elaborate and almost excessive aids in the way of explanatory notes. The study of Hebrew appears to be growing in favour; and it were hard to see how the student could hope to obtain a more trustworthy and helpful guide—especially if the translator be right in his proposition that it is better to begin with a full grammar than with a mere outline. But there is a great deal to be said for the other plan, for getting perfectly familiar with the structure and details of the skeleton, and then laying on the flesh, and nerves, and delicate skin, after they have been carefully examined and have become thoroughly understood piece by piece. Your too eager learner tries to fly before he is half-fledged; your awkward learner gets confused and flounders amidst a huge mass of difficult matter; your timid learner is disheartened at seeing his whole work before him at once; and your volatile learner skims like the bee from flower to flower, without the bee's instinct and industry in the gathering of honey; but then, on the other hand, it is an inestimable advantage to have all, or nearly all, you are likely to want always at hand and within easy reach, so that memory may be refreshed at a glance, and hesitation relieved by the turning of a page. In the study of Hebrew the importance of pronunciation is so greatly insisted upon that every student who can would do well to have a teacher, and to take care that the teacher is a Nathaniel, an Israelite indeed. Even then there would be one insurmountable obstacle, if there really be "a sound peculiar to the organs of the Semitic race;" for you cannot get a set of Semitic organs as you do a set of teeth.

Mabdean; or Christianity Reversed. By Owen Gower, of Gaybrook. (Longmans.) Whatever the author may choose to call his book, it is really a social satire in three volumes, and a very bitter and malignant satire. It will probably be denounced in many quarters as a gross libel, for it is said that the greater the truth the greater the libel, and the author undeniably has a very extensive foundation of truth upon which to build up his satirical or libellous fabric. He occasionally wields a very powerful pen; but his style is too often stilted and pretentious, and his characters are made to deliver sentiments in a manner and in a language which are unsuited to their age and position in life, and are evidently the author's own. The intelligent workman and the perfect artist are never so apparent as when a close examination of details discovers harmonious treatment, unimpeachable congruity, and careful adjustment of delicate shades; and in these points the author is found wanting. Nor can his wholesale condemnation of existing Christianity be justified, unless on the ground that the magnifying-glass must be employed before ordinary eyesight can detect all the hideousness of a long-standing ulcer. No doubt there might be found amongst us innumerable examples of Dives and Lazarus; no doubt there is still a great gulf fixed between rich and poor; no doubt there is between class and class, for the most part, as much love as between wolf and lamb; no doubt there is a general neglect both of the first and great commandment and of the second, which is like unto it; no doubt the chances of success, or even of bare justice, are small for the man, however great his powers and deserts, who is destitute of what is termed tact, which seems to include the faculty of bullying some and flattering others, and elbowing here and fawning there, and dissembling opinions and simulating tastes, and, in fact, becoming several single gentlemen rolled into one. It is pretty certain, too, that a reversal of the established Christianity, so that actions should come to the front and ceremonies go to the rear, is much to be desired. Still, there are reasons for believing that our age has made some small progress, that the Christian heaven is working (though it be ever so slowly); and, without adopting that tone of fulsome eulogy which is elsewhere noticeable, one might point to the deeds of the late Mr. Peabody as a sign of promise, as by no means the first fruits of the seed sowed centuries ago by the good Samaritan.

Debenham's Vow. By Amelia B. Edwards. (Hurst and Blackett.) It is not stated that this charming novel has already run through certain numbers of "Good Words;" but it surely has. However, the three volumes will be equally acceptable to those who do not read the periodical publication, and probably to some who do; for the tale is quite worthy of a second reading. It is just the thing for these long dreary nights; when the fire is burning brightly "and the largest lamp is lit," it will be found delightful pastime to follow the fortunes of the lovers who were fancy-stricken on the banks of the beautiful Wye. The adventures of the blockade-runner are related with infinite spirit, and the fair patriots of Charleston are brilliantly sketched. A private opinion that Debenham, when he made his rash vow and gave himself up to its speediest fulfilment, was a fool for his pains and influenced by an ignoble ambition, must be recorded, but may not command general assent. The author is fully alive to the unsatisfactory character of the conclusion worked out for the story, and perhaps desired to teach a lesson; for it is well to remember that in human affairs an "all-round" success is almost impossible: the buckets at the well go up and down; this must be gained at a sacrifice of that. Should Debenham be written down an ass? Poetry and prose will give diametrically opposite answers.

Pictorial Effect in Photography: being Hints on Composition and Chiaroscuro for Photographers, to which is added a Chapter on Combination Printing. By H. P. Robinson. (Piper and Carter.) This book, amplified from a series of papers in the *Photographic News*, is, in whole or in part, pretty and useful, or puerile yet pretentious, or tricky and pernicious. It is prettily got up, with pretty photographs and pretty wood engravings. It may be useful to those to whom it is addressed, judging by the evident ignorance of the simplest rudiments of art among the mass of English photographers as compared with their Continental brethren. But to the tyro in art, or even the photographer who has not missed his voca-

tion of tradesman, its teaching is superficial to puerility, although pretentiously illustrated by solemn definitions from Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Discourses" or florid passages from Mr. Ruskin's "Modern Painters." The simplest directions would suffice to point out the few leading principles of art which admit of application in photography. The choice of a picturesque point of view, or the arrangement of figures and accessories, so as to ensure an agreeable composition; unity or, at least, simplicity of lighting; the utmost breadth reconcilable with preservation of detail; and concentration of effect on the most essential element of the representation—these art-principles are of legitimate application in photography, and surely they allow of easy elucidation. Yet, from dwelling wondrously on these, Mr. Robinson proceeds to claim for photography and its products all or nearly all the attributes of fine art. And on this profound error is founded a pretext for much that is most reprehensibly tricky and pernicious in his book—a recommendation of wholesale "combination printing," with all its barefaced falsifications. Skies from one scene or in one scale are to be "vignetted" on in false relation to other scenes, or other scales of effect. Three or four pieces of landscape are to be patched together, each with its distinct focus of lines and gradation; figures are to be cut out and "vignetted" in like the seasoning of a salad; this is to be "stopped out" and that to be substituted, *ad nauseam*. We have often said it is obviously essential equally to the purity and trustworthiness of photography and the dignity of art that neither negative nor positive should ever be tampered with under any pretence whatever. A photograph is invaluable as a record, but once touched it is a falsehood and an imposition.

The Church under the Tudors. By Durham Dunlop, M.R.I.A. (Moffat and Co.) As this little book cannot be divested of its controversial character, and as this is not the place for controversy, especially upon ecclesiastical matters, it must suffice to point out what is the author's scope, and at what conclusions he arrives. His purpose, then, is "to present a popular sketch of the ecclesiastical history of England from the accession of Henry VIII., A.D. 1509, to the death of Elizabeth, A.D. 1603, with a view to illustrate some of the principal evils that were caused by the unfortunate establishment of the Church of the Reformation under the absolute supremacy of the Crown;" and the conclusion he arrives at is that (with the emphasis of italics in his own work) "the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church can only be regarded as a concession to national justice, which is becoming with time more susceptible of realisation, and which, undoubtedly, must soon be yielded to the imperative expediencies of political necessity." One may remark, however, that the imperative necessity of political expediencies would be a more intelligible order of words than that which he has adopted.

Guy Vernon. By the Hon. Mrs. Woulfe. (Hurst and Blackett.) Here are three volumes full of lords and ladies and folk of high degree; there is a gipsy whose undefinable air of refinement belies his gipsyhood; and there is a secret. Such a combination is sure to gratify many a novel-reader; it is so pleasant to common people to find themselves, even between the covers of a book, in the company of the aristocracy; and there is nothing more piquant than a marriage-couple who are as loving as turtle-doves but whose perfect happiness and mutual confidence are interfered with by a mysterious something which holds the husband spell-bound and may not be explained to the wife. If this notice should meet the eye of any reading burglar, it may please him to be informed that, on the authority of this novel, his language is gradually making its way amongst the aristocratic girls of the period, who do not talk of a friend, but of a pal. For general information it may be stated that the novel is excessively and even revoltingly bigamous, that it does not lack movement and variety, that it does not eschew the good (or bad) old practice of duelling, that it is sufficiently well written, and that the forgivenesses accorded at the end are almost super-Christian.

The Last of the Tasmanians. By James Bonwick, F.R.G.S. With numerous Illustrations and Coloured Engravings. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This book may be said to exercise over the reader a sort of horrible fascination, such as might compel one, having once begun, to go on wading through the pages of the "Newgate Calendar." It is a fearful history of crime—of spoliation, and outrage, and murder; it tells a story of complete extermination wrought by the pioneers of civilisation and Christianity. It reveals a picture which would make one blush for one's name, and colour, and religion, if one did not indignantly refuse to admit that the prime causes of the scenes described are fair specimens of the name, and colour, and religion. There is one small crumb of comfort in the reflection that the origin of atrocities may be generally if not always traced to your ex-convict, your escaped felon, your brutal adventurer, or your godless worshipper of gain; and shall such scum be regarded as average samples of civilised Englishmen, white folk, and Christians? And when deeds have been done which cause reprisals, when the source of quarrels is hidden in obscurity, when all that is certain is that there is a beginning of strife; then the water has been let out and the consequences must follow. How far our civilisation, with its systems of social, criminal, and other laws, is responsible for the production of such demons as made the name of white man to be abhorred amongst the natives of Van Diemen's Land is an open question; but it would be unjust to take the offscourings as representative parts of a beautiful body. The reader's first and most natural impulse is to hope that Mr. Bonwick's account may be untrue; but, unfortunately, the hope grows fainter and fainter as page after page is turned over and unimpeachable evidence is advanced, and nothing remains at the last but to pray with him that his narrative may at least have the effect of exciting a tender regard for existing aboriginal races. Unluckily, however, the fiends whose hearts he would touch are not at all likely to read his book, or to be affected by it if they did; and for all others his appeals and exhortations are, of course, superfluous. The eyes of Government will be opened, perhaps, some one may say; but the eyes of Government appear to have been generally open, and the intentions and efforts of Government appear to have been generally humane, and even benevolent; the difficulty clearly is that either the mischief is done, and the murderous conflict of races has set in, before there is any established Government to interpose, or the ignorant and bewildered aboriginal cannot discriminate between one sort of white man and another—the burnt child fears every fire. The last of the Tasmanians died March 3, 1869, aged thirty-four. His name was William Lanny, or Lanney, or Lanné; and he was, in consequence of his Royal blood, popularly called King Billy. He consorted with Europeans of the seafaring order, and became himself a whaler. He was sufficiently civilised to be "seldom sober when on shore," and his last end seems to have been not unaccelerated by the white man's fatal rum. The circumstances connected with his burial were singular, and highly discreditable to some person or persons. Scientific authorities were known to covet his skeleton; and therefore, before the procession started for the grave, the coffin was opened to satisfy doubting minds that the body was there. Apparently all was as it should be. But, if the accounts have been properly understood, the corpse exposed to view was really handless and footless, and had been furnished with a skull which was not its own. The dead man's own skull, in fact, had been removed, and that of another "subject" substituted for it. The coffin, with its mutilated and disconnected contents, was buried; but even then all was not over. The sanctity of the grave was violated, the coffin was broken open, the body was abstracted, and only the false skull was left. It is stated that the headless skeleton came into the possession of the Royal Society of Tasmania, but by what means is not distinctly declared. That scientific body had already secured the hands and feet; but, for all that appears to the contrary, the stolen skull is still to seek. Thus appropriately horrible was the last scene of the tragic drama, in which a very subordinate part was played by the last of the Tasmanians. It would be more correct to say the last man of the Tasmanians; for one is led to infer that the last woman is still alive. She is said to have been beautiful; but, to judge from her portrait, the epithet is probably used in a strictly Tasmanian sense. Indeed, lamentable as is the story of the Tasmanian extermination, the specimens of photographic portraiture do not lead the beholder to suppose that the world has much to regret on the score of beauty.

The Theory of the Arts; or Art in Relation to Nature, Civilisation, and Man. By George Harris, F.S.A. Two vols. (Trübner and Co.) The reader who expects from the first part of the title of these bulky volumes a metaphysical theory of aesthetics will be disappointed. In the whole range of human inquiry there is, perhaps, no subject so difficult to treat satisfactorily as that of the mental operations and phenomena brought into play in the creation and reception of art ideas, impressions, sensations, or whatever else they may be called. To achieve such a task demands a combination of those contrarieties, as they are generally considered—a profound philosophic insight and method, with a lofty artistic faculty and unfettered imagination. Many attempts have been made to construct a theory of the arts, but all have failed more or less. Looking, however, to the second part of Mr. Harris's title we may be deemed too exacting in demanding such qualification in the author, since he proposed to consider art not in its essence but in its relations. But this objection to our requirements is partly removed by a further continuation of the title which sets forth that the work comprises "An Investigation, Analytical and Critical, into the Origin, Rise, Province, Principles, and Application of each of the Arts." A sample of the analytical power here claimed by implication may be found in the second chapter on "The Origin of Art." After a sensible preliminary chapter on the value of art in relation to religion, the commemoration of great men, the illustration of literature, manufactures, and other factors of civilisation, the author proceeds in this second chapter to lay the foundation in the human mind of his superstructure. The result of his analysis is a definition which would apply to any mental operation whatever "capable of causing gratification;" and the whole question is begged in this fashion:—"The principles of taste are certain, because the same senses and the same intellectual faculties as regards their nature, although differing in extent and quality, exist in every mind." Nor can we claim for the work any special critical value. It is sufficiently indicative of the superficial, loose, fanciful, and diffuse nature of the author's opinions that he includes with the arts not only painting, sculpture, and architecture, but poetry, eloquence, music, dramatic acting, costume, and gardening. Some of his criticisms on painting have, however, at least the merit of boldness. Thus he says of Turner:—"The true and fair position which I shall assign to Turner, and which a just, and discerning, and impartial posterity will, I believe, accord to him, is this. He is not, as has been asserted, the greatest landscape-painter who ever lived, or even who has adorned this country; and he is far inferior generally, and in their highest qualities, to either Claude, Salvator Rosa, Wilson, or Gainsborough. To Martin he is superior in mechanical skill, although far his inferior in imagination and mental power generally, as also in perspective effect. Turner's merits consist really and solely in certain prismatic results—the appearance of mist and spray, as also of water when agitated, the rays of the sun when it is declining, and the varied appearance of the sky. In many respects he was unrivalled here, especially as a painter of clouds. But beyond this he can only be allowed to rank with other artists." Having indicated our conviction that Mr. Harris's qualifications are not of that special kind necessary to a successful treatment of the difficult themes he has chosen in their higher aspects, we have in justice to add that his patient labours have been performed with great industry and considerable intelligence, when not misled by fanciful analogies. His work comprises a great mass of generally old-fashioned connoisseurship, newly digested, if not wholly assimilated; and would be fairly readable if the style were less diffuse, prosaic, and monotonous.

The Autobiography of Flora Macdonald. Edited by her Granddaughter. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) Every chivalrous feeling is aroused at the name of Flora Macdonald. No man can think of her without a sense of worship, no woman without a pang of envy. She stands in the foremost rank of romantic heroines; and, so long as beauty, courage, and loyalty are held in honour, men will cherish the memory of the fair Highland girl who risked all for the safety of her true Prince. She risked even her reputation; for the scandal-monger does not shrink from the basest calumny. The romantic episode of her life is known to everybody; and to the account of it is now added, in two volumes, what is called "the home life of a heroine." The narrative is stated to be an autobiography; but if it were not for that statement a suspicion would arise that it was a specimen of the art of bookmaking. It is very difficult to believe that you have the real spirit and the real language of Flora Macdonald, or that she would have been so tame in style, so like English schoolgirls of to-day in expression, and so apparently anxious to fill a certain number of pages by introducing trivial incidents which are not very interesting in themselves and with which she was herself only very slightly concerned. Perhaps editorial care has been superabundantly exercised. At any rate, it is to be feared that, notwithstanding a few perilous situations with which Prince Charlie had nothing to do, the autobiography of the Scottish heroine will hardly satisfy expectation.

The Antipodes and Round the World. By Alice M. Frere (Mrs. Godfrey Clere). With numerous illustrations. (Hatchards.) This is a handsome volume to look at, and a pleasant one to read. Sprightliness, intelligence, and ease are its chief characteristics; and they would be enough to recommend a less intrinsically interesting narrative. It is quite worth while to put yourself under the author's guidance, and pay a reading visit to Australia, and China, and Japan, and Ceylon, and New Zealand, and Tasmania, and the United States. You will not be detained anywhere long enough to become acclimatised or even to feel weary; but you will get a pretty good notion of many people, places, and things. According to the author's experience, a voyage round the world is worth taking as a sort of eye-opener which will enable you to see and appreciate all the beauties of "the dear old home" and "the still dearer old familiar faces." And no doubt it is so when in your own country the lines have fallen unto you in a pleasant place and you have a goodly heritage and you meet with the respectful attention which it is evident from the tone of your book you expect; but, otherwise, it may be otherwise.

Art in England. Essays by Dutton Cook. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The pastime of gliding through the pages of this little book is well worth the candle or gas consumed thereat; the senses are gratified and the mind is enlightened. Would you know who first laid the foundation of schools of art in England? Refer to this little book. When you read Pope's line, "Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre," do you wonder inwardly who on earth the fellows were? Refer to this little book. Would you learn something about the rise of the Royal Academy? Refer to this little book. Do you take pleasure in well-written biographical sketches and well-told anecdotes of the less-familiarly-known painters and sculptors? Refer to this little book. Do you feel interested in Turner and Ruskin? Refer to this little book. The author seldom plays the critic; he is for the most part a simple chronicler, and in that capacity he can claim as a right complimentary acknowledgment of his research and style. He seems to have considered Turner as a man possessed of a wonderfully strong pictorial, but in other respects contemptible, devil; but, whatever may be thought of Turner's reckless extravagance in once paying a friend's toll at Waterloo Bridge, his removal of his own picture "to make way for the work of a promising beginner" is an example of such real generosity as your lavish dinner-givers and liberal hosts and ostentatious patrons would do well to imitate, if they were capable of so much self-sacrifice.

The Oxford Reformers: John Colet, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More. By Frederic Seebohm. (Longmans.) The lives and labours of that estimable little band of liberal scholars and philosophical theologians, who met and conferred with each other on the eve of the Protestant Reformation, afford a very interesting topic of historical study. Mr. Seebohm's diligent and judicious inquiries into the biography of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, and his illustrious friends, Erasmus, the great Dutch literary critic, acute and witty and wise, and Sir Thomas More, the type of upright lawyers and good lay churchmen, who sympathised with the Liberal Catholic school of thought, will be found well worth perusing. It was in the last few years of the fifteenth century that these three remarkable men, still young and occupied with academical learning, were fortunately brought together. John

Colet had been in Italy, at the time of the Evangelical Christian movement which arose, side by side with a tendency towards Platonic mysticism and poetical allegory, out of the study of Greek. He had imbibed some of the ideas of Pico della Mirandola and Marsilio Ficino, the accomplished Florentine scholars, with some of the enthusiasm of Savonarola, the zealous Florentine monk. Thomas More, being much his junior at Oxford, and, like Colet, the son of a London citizen, was influenced by his conversation and instructions; they shared the same intellectual taste, and the same religious impressions. In 1498, when Erasmus of Rotterdam, already distinguished at the University of Paris, came to learn Greek at Oxford, he made the acquaintance both of Colet, an earnest preacher of the Gospel according to St. Paul, and of the young lawyer, Thomas More, then at Lincoln's Inn preparing for the Bar. The period of time included within these biographical sketches is that which ends with the death of Dean Colet, in 1519, fifteen years before the English Acts of Reformation, and so long before that atrocious act of wicked tyranny, the execution of Sir Thomas More. The active public life of More, as a popular advocate and member of Parliament, had begun in the last years of the reign of Henry VII., when the bright young lawyer, by his courageous opposition to an unconstitutional tax, incurred the King's displeasure, and remained under a cloud till Henry VIII., who knew his merit, came to the throne, in 1509. It seems that More's personal inclinations—at least during this forced retirement from business, were towards a life of ascetic devotion and theological study; and if he had not been married, he might have given himself up to the priesthood. We find many pleasing anecdotes of his social and domestic virtues, as well as of his wit and wisdom, displayed both in the controversies of learned men and in practical affairs. The wandering life of Erasmus, in France, England, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, till his final settlement at Basle, where his last twenty years were passed in comparative quiet, is also comprised in this narrative. It contains a good analytical description of his chief works; his Latin translation of the New Testament, with a commentary; his "Enchiridion," a treatise of practical religion; his "Institution of a Christian Prince," designed for the instruction of young Charles V. in political morality; his ironical "Moria, or Praise of Folly;" and many of his clever hits at the errors and abuses of the day. As for More's noble allegorical romance of "Utopia," which deserves to be read and admired in every age, though we fear the majority of Englishmen know only the scornful adjective derived from its name, Mr. Seebohm's explanation of its purpose, and of the circumstances in which it was written, should invite them to its thoughtful perusal. Dr. Colet himself, the common friend of Erasmus and of More, was one of the purest spirits and most enlightened minds that have ever adorned the English Church—or, rather, as we may venture to call it, though in days before its formal separation from Rome, the Church of England. The tone of his discourses and letters, to judge from the copious examples given by Mr. Seebohm, was quite in harmony with that of the Broad Churchmen of our own day, with a strong infusion of Evangelical zeal. He is likewise entitled to the respect of modern Englishmen as the munificent founder of a school which probably afforded the model for most of the grammar-schools and colleges established in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and whose principles are still preserved in the existing plan of English Christian liberal education. From Dean Colet, of St. Paul's, to Dr. Arnold and Dr. Temple, of Rugby, the lineage of mental affinity in church and school administration may be distinctly traced. It is a mistake to suppose that the spirit of Protestantism, or any other moral and intellectual influence characteristic of modern civilisation, must be dated from Luther's pleading at the Diet of Worms, or from his protest, in 1517, against the sale of the Papal indulgences for the cost of building St. Peter's dome. Some of the best ideas and sentiments of our own age, fresh as they now seem to us (because truth is eternally young), were preached loudly and boldly enough by those Oxford Reformers, three centuries and a half ago. This agreeable book of Mr. Seebohm's is remarkably well timed, but several chapters had appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*. It well deserved a separate publication.

The German Working Man. His Institutions for Self-Culture, and his Unions for Material Progress. By James Samuelson. (Longmans.) The British workman, in any way, is not a bad fellow; and as a workman there is reason to believe he is quite as good as the best in any foreign land; but in mental culture, and in social refinement, he may, perhaps, take example from the German, and likewise from the Swiss German, of the same industrial class. Mr. James Samuelson, president of the Liverpool Operative Trades Hall, and editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, as a true friend of English working men, does not fear that they will be offended by his "holding up the higher life of the German working men for their imitation." He has lately visited the towns of Elberfeld, in Rhenish Prussia, Mayence, Munich, and Zurich, on purpose to examine their trade societies, co-operative associations, popular educational institutions, and clubs of artisans for recreation or social amusement. Being favoured by Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon with an introduction to the British diplomatic agents, and being also made the bearer of a fraternal address of several of the Liverpool trades' unions to their brethren on the Continent, he met everywhere a frank and hearty welcome. In reading his instructive and pleasant little book, it may be well first to look at the page which presents a simple tabular view of the comparative rates of wages and cost of living in England, in Elberfeld, Munich, Zurich, and another Swiss town, for the classes of journeymen masons, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers, locksmiths, weavers, and spinners. The wages earned in this country (perhaps by harder work, though in fewer hours of the day) are in every case much higher, the rent of house or lodgings is certainly more, and the sort of bread usually eaten is dearer; but we cannot help thinking, at the outset, that the Englishman ought to get a larger share of comfort and pleasure for the money he has to spend. The foreigner, somehow or other, contrives to enjoy himself, and to improve himself, as we all wish to do, in taste, feeling, and thought, at a very moderate expense. Let us relieve Mr. Samuelson's advice from the suspicion of being dictated by an ascetic and intolerant spirit. He lets us know, on turning his first page, that he has no objection to a glass of light beer—the wholesome, harmless lager beer, sold there at a penny a quart—or to a pipe of mild tobacco. This combination, in his experience, means sobriety; while ardent spirits, bad wine, and drugged English beer, are found to mean intoxication; in which remark we agree with the author. But he wonders how it is that, whenever or wherever an Englishman takes a walk with his wife and children, especially on a Sunday afternoon in the lanes or fields of summer, they can nowhere get a cup of tea or coffee, with a plate of bread-and-butter, in a clean and quiet place before they trudge home. It might be added that, in most of the English towns and cities, and in many parts of London, that simple refreshment is equally unattainable on every day of the week. These remarks lead us far away from the main subject of Mr. Samuelson's treatise, but not far, we must admit, from the practical question of improving the British workman's social life. What he says about the Sabbatarian denial of innocent recreations in this country—he would except dancing and theatrical performances—may be left, on his responsibility, to appeal to the consideration of his readers. Besides the description of German working-class refreshments and amusements, in which the practice of singing, as well as the hearing of music, bears an important part, he tells us of their literary and scientific lectures and art-classes; their libraries and journals; their provision, in short, for culture—an object which Germany comprehends and cherishes more faithfully than any other nation of the world. He also gives an account of the remarkable experiments tried by Herr Schultze-Delitsch and others, at Berlin, in the foundation of co-operative banks and other institutions for the material profit of the working classes.

The Home Life of Sir David Brewster. By his Daughter, Mrs. Gordon. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) It is truly remarked in this memoir that the subject of it, when questioned about his ancestry, might have adopted Junot's famous answer: "je n'en sais rien, moi, j'en suis un ancêtre." Nevertheless, the mere fact that he was one of those men who might afford to do without ancestry makes us all the more anxious to learn whatever can be gleaned about

his remotest ancestry. And it is far better to gain one's knowledge from such a book as a daughter's honest pride and filial affection and tender recollections would be likely to produce than from more pretentious and learned works, in which there would be a risk lest the man should be lost in the professor, the intellectual qualities allowed to entirely obscure the moral, the scientific permitted to completely squeeze out the domestic. But to whatever authority the inquirer might feel inclined to appeal, it appears that there is no large amount of trustworthy information to be obtained about the forefathers of Sir David Brewster. "The books say," he was himself wont to remark, "that I came from a branch of the Brewsters of Wrentham; but I neither know, nor do I care;" and though the remark may be unsatisfactory to the genealogist, it will be perfectly satisfactory to the philosopher. What is known is as follows:—David Brewster was the third child and second son of James Brewster, Rector of the Grammar School of Jedburgh, and was born Dec. 11, 1781, at a plain but substantial house, which has lately been purchased by the Marquis of Lothian and fitted up for a model lodging-house, in the Canongate. At twelve years of age he went to the University of Edinburgh; at nineteen he was M.A., and had already made a discovery in his favourite science of optics; and at twenty he began his independent literary career, though he had already written regularly for the *Edinburgh Magazine*. At the same time he engaged in tuition, prepared himself for the Scottish ministry, and ultimately obtained a license to preach. He preached, but does not seem to have been a popular preacher. His genius predestined him to become a minister of Science, and from her minister he gradually rose to be her priest. To him, as to all men, came that delicious spring when "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love;" and, after passing through the usual stages of versification, mischance, and disappointment, he found himself securely fastened in the pleasant bonds of matrimony, having, on July 31, 1810, married Juliet, youngest daughter of "Ossian" Macpherson. Then commenced a long career of literary and scientific labours, of inventions, of struggles, of hard-won honours. In 1850 he lost his wife, and on March 27, 1857, he married again. His second wife was Jane Kirk, second daughter of Thomas Purnell, Esq., of Scarborough. He had at this time become mixed up with spirit-rapping, table-turning, clairvoyance, and the like puzzles of the day; and his observations respecting such matters are pretty certain to be read with great attention, though they exhibit him in the character rather of a sturdy disbeliever than of a successful disprover. The story of his knighthood is very amusing. He had declined to accept an honour which he did not desire and which would cost him a large sum in fees; he was informed that in his case the claim of fees would be waived; but, when he went up to be knighted, he nearly escaped the questionable distinction which fell to his lot only because the King was illumined by a sudden flash of memory, and had the presence of mind to borrow a sword from a bystander. He died, it is understood from the far from distinct account given, on Feb. 10, 1868, at the great age of eighty-six. Then the world lost a brilliant genius, an independent thinker, and, there is every reason to believe, an unsceptical Christian. He was more remarkable, perhaps, for his astounding energy and industry than even for his mighty mental powers; and no higher eulogy can be bestowed upon him than is contained in the saying that "every lighthouse that beams round the shores of the British empire is a shining witness to the usefulness of Brewster's life." Of the memoir as a literary contribution it must suffice to say that it is interesting to read, very justly considered as a collection of notes rather than a complete biography, and would have been improved by a more careful and orderly arrangement.

The Lord's Prayer Illustrated. By F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., and Henry Alford, D.D. (Messrs. Longmans and Co.) No religious gift-book of the season deserves a warmer welcome than this very happy combination of pictorial and poetical talent, taste, and ingenuity. We rejoice to see in Mr. Pickersgill's nine original designs (as engraved on wood by the Brothers Dalziel) a largeness of style and an exclusion of unessentials which reminds one of the artist's early successes in the Westminster Hall competition, together with a pure and sweet and simple naturalness of feeling which we have sometimes missed from his more recent pictures. The artist has invented a pathetic story of two sisters, whose various trials from loss of a widowed mother and disappointed love illustrate the all-embracing petitions composing the Lord's prayer. This story the Dean of Canterbury has, under the title "The Children of the Lord's Prayer," amplified into a poem of considerable length, in various metres; the numerous details which his invention has supplied uniting to produce a touching drama or romance of humble rustic life, which is ennobled and diversified by a prologue and occasional soliloquies and choruses of heavenly hierarchs and ministering angels, and several *entr'actes*. The poetry is of no mean order, the thoughts are always beautiful and appropriate; and if the imagery is not highly original, the reader will feel throughout the chaste and benevolent purpose of a most pious intent and the loving tenderness of a true Christian heart.

Principles of Perspective. By H. D. Humphries. (Chapman and Hall.) This is a useful little book for students of the theory of linear perspective. Though rather overloaded at the outset with definitions, the accompanying plates are executed on a scale and with a clearness which will much facilitate an understanding of the successive problems.

The Apostles of Jesus, by Mrs. Clare (Hatchard and Co.), having reached a second edition, has thereby proved its worth, and bears its own recommendation; *The Dissenting World: an Autobiography*, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A. (W. Macintosh), has reached a third edition; *Spenser's Works*, edited by R. Morris, with a memoir by J. W. Hales, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), is the "Globe" edition of "the poets' poet;" *Eliza Cook's Poetical Works*, illustrated (Frederick Warne and Co.), forms a gaudy volume of the "Chandos Poets;" *Smollett's Works* (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo) may be called a great volume, the contents whereof have been "carefully selected and edited from the best authorities," to say nothing of a life of the author, by David Herbert, M.A.; *The Throne of David* and *The Prince of the House of David* (George Routledge and Sons), which are both eminently adapted for the gift-season, being both freely illustrated, appear to "hail" from the other side of the Atlantic, and to be—at any rate in one case—about ten years old; for 1860 is the date of a preface written by their author, the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, LL.D.; *Christ in Song* (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), containing "hymns of Immanuel, selected from all ages, with notes by Philip Schaff, D.D.," has one of the daintiest titlepages eye ever saw; *A Manual of the Ancient History of the East to the Commencement of the Median Wars*, by François Lenormant and E. Chevallier (Asher and Co.), is, of course, only the English version of a work of high character; *Tales upon Texts*, by the Rev. H. C. Adams, M.A. (George Routledge and Sons), professes to be a collection of "stories illustrative of Scripture;" *Words of Comfort for Parents Bereaved of Little Children*, edited by William Logan (James Nisbet and Co.), has reached a sixth edition; *Facts and Dates*, by the Rev. Alex. Mackay, LL.D., F.R.G.S. (William Blackwood and Sons), belongs to the category of useful books of reference; *Mechanics*, by Richard Wormell, M.A., B.Sc. (Groombridge and Sons), is an elementary course, designed for schools, colleges, &c.; *Flora Symbolica; or, The Language and Sentiment of Flowers*, by John Ingram (Frederick Warne and Co.), has numerous "original illustrations, printed in colours by Terry," and is a medley of the gaudy, the gorgeous, the delicate, the elegant, the instructive, the poetical, and the romantic; *Speeches on Great Questions of the Day*, by the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone (John Camden Hotten), has a "text collated from the best reports and by special license from Hansard's Debates;" *A Handy Book on Property Law*, by Lord St. Leonards (William Blackwood and Sons), has arrived at an eighth edition, and may well arrive at an eightieth; *The Huguenots*, by Samuel Smiles (John Murray), has reached a third edition; *One Foot in the Grave* (Tinsley) is a love story, by the author of "Town Talk of Clyda; and *Putranas*, by the author of "Traditions of Tirol" (Griffith and Farran), is a collection of Spanish legendary stories, embellished with illustrations by E. H. Corbould.



OLD LONDON: WYCH-STREET.
SEE PAGE 18.



"ST. JOHN AND THE LAMB," BY MURILLO.
SEE PAGE 32.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

The Right Hon. James Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres,



Baron Lindsay, of Balcarres, and Lord Lindsay and Balmichael, in the Peerage of Scotland; and Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, in the county of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, the chief of the great house of Lindsay and the Premier Earl of Scotland, died on the 17th ult., at his seat, Dunect House, Aberdeen. His Lordship was born April 24, 1783, the eldest son of Alexander, sixth

Earl of Balcarres, by his wife, Elizabeth, only child of Charles Dalrymple, Esq., and heiress of the Bradshaws of Haigh. He succeeded to the Scottish Earldom of Balcarres at the decease of his father, March 27, 1825; established his right before the House of Lords to the dormant Earldom of Crawford in 1848, and acquired the Barony of Wigan—a Peerage of the United Kingdom, conferring a seat in Parliament—in 1826. In 1850 the Earl claimed to be Duke of Montrose, and his case was for three years before the Lords' Committee for Privileges, which eventually reported against the claim. His Lordship married, Nov. 21, 1811, the Hon. Maria Margaret Frances Pennington, only daughter of John, first Lord Muncaster, and by her (who died in 1850) had issue, 1, Alexander William Crawford, Lord Lindsay, his successor; 2, James, a Major-General in the Army and late M.P. for Wigan; 3, Charles Hugh, M.P. for Abingdon, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the St. George's Rifles, late a Groom in Waiting to the Queen; and, 4, Colin, who is all married, and have issue. The eldest son, the present Earl, Alexander William Crawford, who succeeds as Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, was born Oct. 16, 1812, and married, July 23, 1846, Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Lindsay, of Balcarres, by whom he has issue one son, James-Ludovick, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards; and six daughters. Second only to the Royal Stuarts were the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford. Their Earldom, like those of Orkney, Douglas, March, &c., formed a petty principality—an *imperium in imperio*. In olden times the Earls affected a regal state, held their courts, had their heralds, and assumed the style of Princes. The property that supported this expense was considerable. The Earls of Crawford possessed more than twenty great baronies and lordships, and their family alliances were of a dignity suited to this high estate. Thrice did the head of this great house match immediately with the Royal blood. In marked contrast with this magnificence was the temporary eclipse of the Lindsays. Their alternations of fortune give subject to a striking chapter in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families;" and their general history—full of romantic adventure and heroic achievement—is the theme of their present representative's charming work, "The Lives of the Lindsays."

THE EARL OF ANTRIM.

The Right Hon. Mark McDonnell, Earl of Antrim and Viscount



Dunluce, in the Peerage of Ireland, Captain R.N., died on the 19th ult., at Glenarm Castle, the romantic seat of the McDonnells of Antrim. His Lordship was born April 3, 1814, the third son of the late Lord Mark Robert Kerr, by his wife, Charlotte McDonnell, Countess of

Antrim in her own right. Following his father's example, he entered the Royal Navy, attained the rank of Commander in 1846, and served in China. At the death of his elder brother, Hugh Seymour, in 1855, he succeeded to the family title and estates, assumed the surname of McDonnell, and fixed his residence at Glenarm Castle, where he performed the duties of his county station in the most admirable way—just and upright as a magistrate, liberal as a landlord, and benevolent to the poor. He married, Sept. 27, 1849, Jane Emma Hannah, second daughter of the late Major Macan, of Carrif, in the county of Armagh, by whom he leaves five sons and five daughters. The eldest son, William Randal, Viscount Dunluce, the present Earl of Antrim, was born Jan. 8, 1851, and is now a student at the University of Oxford. The family of McDonnell of Dunluce derives descent from the Lords of the Isles.

THE DUCHESS DE COIGNY.

Henrietta Dundas, Duchess de Coigny, who died at Paris on the 19th ult., was the only daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of the famous Admiral, Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. She was born Nov. 8, 1801, and married June 16, 1822, Augustin Louis Joseph Casimir Gustave de Franquetot, Duc de Coigny, Peer of France, by whom (who died at Paris, May 2, 1865) she leaves two daughters, Louisa Jane Henrietta Emily, present Countess of Stair, and Georgina Jane Elizabeth Fanny, present Countess Manvers. The Duchess was heiress general of the Hamiltons Lords Bargeny.

COUNTESS FIFE.

The Right Hon. Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth, Countess Fife, died suddenly on the 11th ult. Her Ladyship was born May 12, 1829, the second daughter of William George, seventeenth Earl of Erroll, K.T., by his wife, Elizabeth, sister of William, first Earl of Munster, and was married, March 16, 1846 to James, fifth and present Earl Fife, K.T. Their issue consists of one son, Alexander William George, Viscount Macduff, and four daughters, Anne Elizabeth Clementina, present Marchioness Townshend; Ida Louisa Alice, married to Adrian Elias Hope, Esq.; Alexina; and Agnes Cecil Emmeline.

LADY HARRIETT COWPER.

Lady Harriett Anne Frances Cowper died, at her residence in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, on the 18th ult. Lady Harriett was the only daughter and heiress of Charles John Gardiner, late Earl of Blessington, by his first wife, Mary Campbell, widow of Major William Brown. She was born Aug. 5, 1812, and, when quite a girl, married (Dec. 4, 1827) the late well-known Count D'Orsay, who died in 1852. Her ladyship married, secondly, in the September of that year, the Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper, by whom she had one child, Mary Harriett, who died an infant.

SIR DAVID CAPON, K.C.B.

Sir David Capon, K.C.B., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 106th Regiment (Bombay Light Infantry) died, on the 17th ult., at his residence, 8, Craven-hill, Hyde Park. Sir David was born in Bombay, 1793, the younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Capon, by Ann, his wife, daughter of the late Colonel Proctor, E.I.C.S. Adopting the military profession, he obtained, in 1810, a commission in the Bombay Infantry, and served in the expedition

against Palampore in 1813; he was in the Konkan in 1817, and was at the storming of the fort of Madelungur. In 1839 he was on two occasions in command of the troops at Aden, and also of a portion of the army at the siege of Mooltan. Subsequently he took part in the battle of Goojerat, and in the pursuit of the Sikh army, for which service he received a medal and two clasps. In 1862 the insignia of a K.C.B. were conferred on him, and in the same year he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 106th Regiment. Capon became a Captain in 1821, a Colonel in 1846, a Major-General in 1854, a Lieutenant-General in 1861, and a General Aug. 30, 1868. He married, in 1832, Emma, fourth daughter of the late Dr. G. M. Burrows, which lady died in March last.

DR. JOHN GRANT STEWART, C.B.

Dr. John Grant Stewart, C.B., late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, died recently. Mr. Stewart entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, and, 1840, became Surgeon. In 1845, for special service in volunteering to take charge of the infected patients on board the *Elclair*, he was promoted to be Deputy-Inspector. In 1861 he became Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and for a short period held the office of Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. He was made a C.B. in June last.

G. S. FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

George Savile Foljambe, Esq., of Osberton, Notts, and Aldwarke, in the county of York, died on the 18th ult. in his seventieth year. He married first, Dec. 9, 1828, Harriet Emily Mary, daughter of Sir Williams M. S. Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton; and, secondly, Aug. 28, 1845, Selina Charlotte, Dowager Viscountess Milton, second daughter of Cecil, Earl of Liverpool. By the former, who died in 1830, he leaves an only child, Francis John Savile Foljambe, Esq., M.P. for East Retford, who is married to Lady Gertrude Emily Acheson; and by the latter, Lady Milton, he leaves, with three daughters, two sons, of whom the elder, Cecil George, R.N., married, in July last, Louisa Blanche, eldest daughter of Frederick John Howard, Esq., and niece of the Duke of Devonshire. The family of Foljambe ranks amongst the most eminent of the untitled aristocracy. Like the Townleys of Lancashire, the Leghs of Cheshire, the Baskervilles of Herefordshire, the Lanes of Staffordshire, the Meynells of Derbyshire, and a few others, they still hold their own in the first class of county squires. Mr. Foljambe, whose death we record, was elder son of John Savile Foljambe, Esq., of Aldwarke, by Elizabeth Willoughby, his wife, niece of the fourth Lord Middleton, and succeeded to the estates at the death, in 1814, of his grandfather, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, Esq., M.P. for Yorkshire, who had changed his name from Moore on inheriting the property of his maternal ancestors, the Foljambes.

REV. T. F. MORE.

The Rev. Thomas Frederick More, A.M., of Linley Hall, Shropshire, who died on the 7th inst., in his eightieth year, was the representative of the family of More or De la More, whose ancestor, Thomas de la More, is mentioned by Camden as having come over to England with William the Conqueror. The first family residence was the Castle of More, in Shropshire, to which place Camden further says Sir Thomas de la More, the son of the Norman, gave his paternal name. Linley has been in the possession of the family from time immemorial; and Odiham, Herts; Cookham, Berks; Neaham, Suffolk; and Millichope, Shropshire, were designations of derivative branches. One of the family was the companion of Edward II. in Berkeley Castle. Later, in the reign of James I., Stephen More was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Mountcashel. From the time of Charles I. the Mores of Shropshire have taken an active part in the politics of that county as Liberals. Richard More represented Bishops Castle in the Long Parliament; and his son, Colonel Samuel More, who was distinguished by a celebrated defence of Hopton Castle, sat for Shropshire under Cromwell. His son was again M.P. from 1688 till his death. Robert More, F.R.S. and member of the Council of the Royal Society 1742, an eminent traveller and botanist, the pupil and friend of Linnaeus, was M.P. for Bishops Castle in 1727 and 1734, and for Shrewsbury in 1754. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, at Larden Hall, Cowdall, and at Linley by Robert, his younger son, who, with his son Robert Bridgeman, appear in public only as High Sheriffs. The Rev. T. F. More, who was a man of highly cultivated tastes, succeeded his brother, Robert Bridgeman More, in 1852. He married, in 1831, Harriet Mary, daughter of Thomas More, Esq., and had two children, Robert Jasper, who was M.P. for South Shropshire in 1865, and was defeated at the late election.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the most Honourable Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, K.G., P.C., of Eaton Hall, Chester; Motcombe House, Shaftesbury, Dorset; and Grosvenor House, London, was granted by her Majesty's Court of Probate to his relict, the Most Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, and his sons-in-law, the Right Hon. Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, Earl of Macclesfield, and Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., the joint acting executors. The trustees appointed are his sons-in-law Lord Wenlock and Lord Leigh. The personality was sworn under £800,000. The will is dated April 17, 1867, with five codicils, the last dated Aug. 31, 1868; and his Lordship died at Fonthill, Wilts, Oct. 31, 1869, aged seventy-four, leaving two sons and eight daughters. The bequests are numerous and large. To his private secretary, W. R. Glennie, he leaves £400 a year; to George Allen, his election agent, £200 a year; John R. Lyon, £200 a year; Samuel Ullett, £120 a year; George Hughes, his Halkyn agent, £100 a year; Thomas Fleming, £100 a year; John Richmond, his Dorsetshire agent, £80 a year; G. T. West, late porter at the Grosvenor estate office, London, £60 a year; and to Eleanor, daughter of his late agent, W. Batten, of Shaftesbury, £40 a year; to Lord Ebury, his Lordship's brother, £20,000; to Cecil T. Parker, £10,000. He bequeaths to his daughter, Lady Theodora, on the decease of his relict, certain estates in Motcombe; and to his son-in-law Sir Michael R. S. Stewart certain estates in Wiltshire. His estates in Dorsetshire he leaves to his son Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, subject to the Marchioness's life interest therein and a provision for his daughter Lady Theodora, to whom he has made an appointment in her favour from a sum of £50,000 under the will of the first Marquis. He devises to his eldest son, Hugh Lupus, now Marquis of Westminster, his estates in the county palatine of Chester and the principality of Wales; and leaves him all MSS. and books at Eaton Hall, with the gold torques, armour, stone groups, marble statues, granite seats, Egyptian figures, together with all the ordinary household furniture. He also leaves to his eldest son all the Parliamentary books and papers at Grosvenor House, and all the furniture at Halkyn Castle, Flintshire; his thoroughbred stud, his silver stars, gold ornaments, the onyx George set in brilliants, court sword and Count Orloff's sabre, Lord-Lieutenant and Lord-Steward's uniform, Garter robes, and Parliamentary robes and coronet. There are certain jewels left to his wife for her life, which, after her decease, are to revert to the holder of the title as heirlooms. His Lordship has made bequests by way of remembrance to each of his daughters, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Wenlock, Lady Leigh, Lady Octavia, and Lady Theodora. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife for her life, and, after her decease, to his son Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, absolutely.

The will of Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., of Admiralty House, Queenstown, and Barham Lodge, Weybridge, was proved in London, on the 7th ult., by his relict, power being reserved to his sisters, Mrs. Harriet Simson and Mrs. Charlotte Ruse, to prove hereafter. The personality in this country was sworn under £14,000. The will is dated May 14, 1866, and the gallant Admiral died on the 11th ult., at Queenstown. He for some time had the command of the Channel Squadron, and had seen much service, and was latterly appointed senior officer on the coast of Ireland. He bequeaths to his wife his estate and residence at Oatlands Park, with the furniture and plate, absolutely. He leaves the rest of his property to his wife for her life, and after her decease the future income arising therefrom is to be divided between his brother, John Warden, E.I.C.S. Bombay, and his sisters, Mrs. Simson, of

Anglesea, and Mrs. Ruse, of Crediton; and after their decease to any such nephew or niece as his wife may direct, according to circumstances and the events of life.

The will of Major-General James Templeton Brett was proved under £25,000.

FINE ARTS.

Two of the most important and beautiful engravings issued for a considerable time have just been published by Mr. Gambart. The pictures engraved are a pair by Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., exhibited in a recent Academy exhibition, the one representing the Virgin Mary entering the Temple, with a pair of turtle-doves gently borne on her bosom, to perform the rite of Purification; the other, the Mother of our Saviour mourning after the Crucifixion. When we say that Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., is the engraver of these most elevated and artistic works, it will at once be imagined how perfectly the treatment of that greatest modern English master of mezzotint accords with the style of the painter. No artist ever yet lost, but rather gained (sometimes very greatly) in the hands of Mr. Cousins; and here painter and engraver have equally and harmoniously contributed to results which are altogether admirable.

At the last meeting of the Royal Academy Mr. James Sant was elected a Royal Academician from the rank of Associate. At the same meeting an instalment of the long-promised amende of courtesy to foreign academies was paid by the election of the following artists to the degree of honorary foreign member:—Gallait, painter; Guillaume, sculptor; Viollet le Duc, architect; Henriquet Dupont, engraver; Meissonier, painter; Gérôme, painter.

At the rooms of the Burlington Club, Piccadilly, is being exhibited a very interesting collection of engravings by the predecessors, contemporaries, and pupils of Albert Dürer. The collection belongs to Mr. W. B. Scott, and was made by that accomplished artist and art-writer in the preparation of his *Life of Albert Dürer*, just published.

The large and interesting collection of prints exemplifying the various kinds of engraving, lithography, and allied arts, exhibited at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, by Mr. S. T. Davenport, to illustrate a recent lecture, is still on view.

Not a little of the disagreeable effect produced by our London statues, and the consequent ridicule which attaches to them, is doubtless due to the sweep-like sootiness of aspect which they rapidly assume in the London atmosphere. By this agency marble, the most beautiful material of the sculptor, is rendered unavailable; and bronze, however rich in hue originally, quickly acquires the most dismal, repulsive tone imaginable. The marble statue of the Queen in the Royal Exchange constantly requires cleaning, and an attempt is now being made on it to prevent further corrosion of its surface. To find some means of resisting the injurious influences of London fog, and gas, and smoke, various suggestions are from time to time made, but with apparently little prospect of success if adopted. It may, however, be worth while to note the result of the experiments made on the oxydisation of bronze for the last five years by the Berlin Society for the Encouragement of Industry. An immense number of experiments have been made on oxydised coins and other objects, and it has been found that the composition of the metal has little to do with the colour of the oxydation—which, of course, may either be an embellishment or quite the reverse. It was observed, however, that those parts of public monuments in bronze which were within reach of the public fingers became admirably coloured, whilst other portions became black and unsightly. Taking a hint from this fact, some bronze busts placed in the open air were oiled once a month, the oil being simply wiped off with a woollen rag; and the result was that they acquired a magnificent tone; whilst others which had been washed daily became a heavy black colour. The green "patina" so much prized by collectors of ancient bronzes is it hopeless to see in a London statue, for it affords a lodgment for soot and would not bear friction; but the application of oil to preserve or obtain a good general colour should, we think, be tried in certain cases. Our public statues are designed to awaken in the people sentiments of respect and veneration, to stimulate to elevating aims and aspirations; they cost many thousands to erect, and it seems disgraceful that no effort should be made by the Board of Works, the police, the fire brigade, church guardians, or, *faute de mieux*, parish authorities, to keep them decently presentable. It will assuredly be most shameful to allow the bronze statue of one so dear to the memory of us all as the late Mr. Peabody (which is at present of a beautiful rich colour) to become like a mass of dirty old iron. A correspondent, writing on this subject to the *Builder*, seems to us also to deserve attention. He recommends experiments with various metals, or coatings of them; his own experiments with them, or inferences from their character, inclined him to prefer oxydised silver or platinum. The latter especially "remained throughout the winter of 1867 and 1868 exposed to the south-west, and retained its brilliancy, with a slight improvement of warm tarnish." Gilding may be thought admissible when the statue is removed from the eye, and it is desirable to give to it a decorated aspect of preciousness, as in the case of the Prince Consort memorial for Hyde Park. It is certain that the ancients frequently gilded their bronze statues. Gilding, however, is in general more suitable for mere ornamental details, as, even when "matted," its reflective lustre is apt to prevent a just perception of the modelling of a statue. Moreover, unless applied with very little alloy, as on the exterior of the Westminster Palace, even gold will discolour in the London atmosphere. We suspect that too much alloy is being used in the gilding of the Hyde Park railings, for already the spear-heads which were first gilt are dull and dingy.

The ancient castle of Carnarvon is about to be considerably improved in appearance and partially utilised. The mound at the upper end of the castle is ascertained to have formed no part of the original design, but to have originated from some excavation or other accidental cause, and it is accordingly being removed. Sinkings have been made at a little depth on the northern side of the corridor walls, and it has been discovered that a regular plinth runs the entire length up to the turret next to Queen Eleanor's gateway. Close to the steps which lead up to that tower another sinking was opened three or four feet in depth, and this revealed a beautifully-worked pediment, which evidently belonged to a porticulis, there being remains at this spot of a strong wall, which must have run across and formed an internal defence. It is in contemplation to open the moat outside and to place railings for its protection. One of the towers will also be adapted as a local museum; and another, whose foundations externally—in which appears the arch of a doorway—have been buried, will be renovated, floored, and roofed, and rendered suitable as a store-room for the local volunteers.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Creswick, R.A., which took place, after a lingering illness, on the 28th ult.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway of Nova Scotia was opened throughout its length (eighty-five miles) for traffic on the 18th ult.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Captain Ole P. Ellingsen, master of the Norwegian schooner *Avance*, of Christian-sund, in acknowledgment of his services to the master and crew of the brig *Dawson*, of Sunderland, whom he rescued from their sinking vessel on Aug. 10 last, in lat. 55° 34' N., and long. 0° 9' W. Pecuniary rewards have also been given to Henrik Svenssen, Ole Eriksen, and Peder Olans Hoff, seamen of the *Avance*, who, with the master of the *Avance*, manned that vessel's boat, and who at great risk succeeded in rescuing the *Dawson's* crew.

It is reported that the expenses incurred in recovering the remains of the late Mr. Thomas Powell, his wife, and others, who were murdered in Abyssinia last spring, amount to more than £15,000. Chiefs had to be largely propitiated by costly presents, and Egyptian soldiers had to be employed in carrying out this mournful duty. One chief, or sheik, on being asked what form his present should assume, replied that he wished for the full uniform of a British General. His fancy has been complied with, and the cocked hat, plumes, sword, &c., are now on their way to Abyssinia. Mr. Henry Powell, who, with Mr. Jenkins, went out to recover the remains, has since his return suffered severely from ill-health.

MUSIC.

The closing week of the past year has offered no occasion for comment; a temporary cessation of musical performances having followed the almost nightly repetition of "The Messiah" during and just preceding the Christmas week. The new year, however, will speedily bring renewed musical activity; first among the announcements being Mr. John Boosey's Ballad Concerts, to commence on Wednesday next, Friday being fixed for the first of Madame Sainton-Dolby's two concerts of English music. On the first-named date "Elijah" is to be given by the National Choral Society, and on Saturday evening a new series of orchestral concerts is to be inaugurated at Exeter Hall. On Monday week the Popular Concerts are to be resumed, and on the following Saturday the Crystal Palace Afternoon Concerts will recommence. Haydn's "Creation" is announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday week; and these and other performances of the institutions named will keep up the interest of London music until the spring brings in the serial concerts of the two Philharmonic Societies; and the most important event of all, the opening of the opera, which will this year certainly not be confined to a single establishment, as during the past season.

The examination for the Westmoreland Scholarship and the Potter Exhibition, at the Royal Academy of Music, took place at that institution last Saturday, when Miss Georgina Maudsley was elected to the first and Mr. M. Heywood to the other, several competing students for each having received high commendation for their progress.

THE THEATRES.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

The genius of Pantomime is fairly in the ascendant this Christmas. The two patent theatres, as usual, have prepared for spectacle on a large and costly scale, and the usual authors have been employed in the respective openings—namely, Mr. E. L. Blanchard and Mr. H. J. Byron. The first has supplied the subject to Drury Lane, under the title of "Beauty and the Beast; or, Harlequin and Mother Bunch;" and Mr. Beverley has lavished upon it all that his fancy could conceive of Oriental luxuriance. Among the persons of the opening we have the old familiar faces of Mother Bunch and Old Custom, by Miss Hudspeth and Mr. Moreland, who exhibit to us a series of modern improvements, including the Suez Canal, and thus introducing us to the East present Azalea (Miss Kate Santley), the Peri of Moore, who, in the form of a servant, enters the family of Ali (Mr. Brittain Wright). This worthy, with his three daughters, the beautiful Zemira (Miss Vokes), the cross Lankinela (Miss Harriet Coveney), and the covetous Fatima (Miss Rosina Vokes), meet, as shown in our illustration, at a caravanserai on the borders of the Persian desert, and then, with his servant Scanderino (Mr. Fawdon Vokes), departs with the caravan, which is assailed and plundered by Arabs. They are left in a forest of banyan-trees at night, and have to encounter a host of monkeys. Here they have an interview with the Beast (Mr. F. Vokes), who complains that they have plundered his flower garden; but he allows the merchant to return in safety on condition that Zemira takes his place. Acting under the influence of the Peri, she consents to the self-sacrifice implied. Ultimately the Beast, according to tradition, resumes his original form, and the Peri, for the good she has done, is allowed to return to paradise. Novelty of effect, in many instances, and the grandeur of the appointments in all, combine to make the extravaganza opening one of rare beauty and attractiveness. The transformation scene represents the Fortunate Islands, where the Peris are assembled to greet the return of the banished Azalea. One remarkable point in the pantomime is the extensive use of the Vokes family, eight of whom are engaged in the performance. The dances and the pantomime action in general do credit to the taste and invention of Mr. Cormack; Dykwyntyn's masks and Oriental designs are admirable; and Mr. W. C. Levey's music very pleasing. A scene, entirely performed by children, of the Wimbledon review adorns the harlequinade, which is mainly supported by Messrs. Harry Boleno and Rowella as Clowns, Messrs. Paul Herring and J. Morris as Pantaloons, Messrs. H. Saville and W. Fawdon Vokes as Harlequins, and Miss L. Grosvenor and Jessie Vokes as Columbines, with Miss R. Vokes as Harlequina. The new pantomime has especial claims on public approbation.

For Covent Garden Mr. Byron has provided "The Yellow Dwarf; or, Harlequin Cupid." The piece opens somewhat fancifully in a subterranean cuisine, with Cupid's Bureau, followed by the Gardens of the Palace. Cupid is attractively personated by Miss Maria Harris, and proceeds to visit King Kammomile the Kantankerus and his Queen (Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook). This distinguished pair have a daughter, Allfair (Miss Nelly Power), who has many suitors, Prince Pet (Miss Nelly Harris) and Prince Dulcimer (Miss Julia Matthews) being among the number. Allfair consults the Fairy of the Desert, being accompanied by one Twittrino, a page, represented admirably by Mr. Fred Payne, who rescues Allfair after eating the fatal cake, and obtains her promise of marriage. The desert fairy falls in love with Twittrino, on whom she tries a *pas de fascination*, which greatly pleased the audience. Meanwhile the King seeks to arrange a marriage between Allfair and Dulcimer, who is attended by warlike Amazons. These are attacked by the demons of the Yellow Dwarf (Mr. Stoyler), who bear off the Princess to the Castle of Steel—a scene which does the greatest credit to Mr. W. Telbin, and is one of exceeding brilliance. Here troops of Amazons and rose-crowned cupids are represented in combat. The Prince and the Dwarf fight, but the demon is compelled to succumb [see our illustration]. Whereupon the transformation scene becomes inevitable, which, with all its wonders, is due to the fancy and great executive power of Mr. Julian Hicks. Nor is the harlequinade that follows without its pictorial effects. To this Messrs. Telbin and Dawes have contributed views of the Thames Embankment and of the Crystal Palace, with its gardens, grounds, and terraces, and one of its fêtes in full operation—a bicycle-race being the most prominent incident. Mlle. Esta was Columbine, Mr. Paulo Pantaloon, Harlequin Mr. F. Payne, and Clown Mr. H. Payne. Altogether the performance is of the costliest kind, and forms the most gorgeous of spectacles.

The Globe has passed into the hands of Miss Fanny Josephs, who still continues, however, the tactics of her predecessor. Mr. Byron is in the ascendant, and rules supreme on Boxing Night, as during the previous weeks. His Sir Simon Simple provokes the mirth of the audience, as usual; and then the author appears before us in another character, as the writer of the succeeding burlesque. This is called "Lord Bateman; or, The Proud Young Porter and the Fair Sophia." We are all familiar with the poem to which the production refers, and have known more than one dramatic transduction of it. Mr. Byron need not shrink from comparison. He has been particularly careful of dramatic proprieties, and his jocularities are of the finished and polished kind, having indeed an epigrammatic character. The part of Lord Bateman was filled by Miss Josephs herself, who looked the aristocrat to the life; and that of the honourable Seraphina de Snooks by Miss Hughes. The fair Sophia is humorously caricatured by Mr. J. Clarke, who sings "The Bulbul" in the wildest manner; and Miss Minnie Sidney personates the Proud Young Porter. The story of the hero's misfortunes and ultimate triumph is soon told. Imprisoned at Constantinople, his Lordship escapes by the contrivance of Sophia, and finds refuge on board a Turkish galley, from which he escapes in a boat, and the fair Sophia in a washing-tub [see our illustration]. All are made happy at last amidst the rural felicities of Hampstead. Besides the actors already mentioned, we may commend Miss E. Marshall, as Muley, the fierce and immovable Mussulman; Miss Rose Behrend, as the graceful Selim; and Miss Louisa Williams, as his attendant Mustapha. A dance by her and Mr. G. Beckett as Hassan won a deserved encore. Mrs. Stephens also did well as Lady de Snooks, and sustained the maternal dignity with characteristic effect.

Mr. Sala's "Wat Tyler" serves the purpose of a Christmas piece at the Gaiety, for which, indeed, its brilliant appointments suit it expressly. We give an illustration from it of Wat Tyler addressing his supporters. Having already noticed the drama, further remark is unnecessary.

The Grecian has one of the most elegant pantomimes ever

witnessed, contributed by Mr. George Conquest and Mr. H. Spry. It is entitled "The Gnome-Fly; or, Harlequin the Nine Dwarfs and the Magic Crystal." The scenery, by Mr. Hawes Craven and Mr. Messenger, is singularly beautiful, and the transformation scene, by the latter, is wonderfully elaborate. The incidental ballet shows an amount of animation as well as grace very seldom equalled in pieces of this kind, and does the utmost credit to Mrs. Conquest's pupils and to Mr. Spry, by whom the same has been so skillfully arranged. This pantomime was produced on Christmas Eve, when a serious accident occurred. Mr. George Conquest, in one of the closing scenes, called the fight in the web, during some trapeze experiments missed his hold of the ring, and fell with violence on the stage. He managed to make his appearance afterwards, but was evidently suffering from pain. The triumph, otherwise, of the performance was complete.

At the Surrey the pantomime is entitled "St. George and the Dragon; or, Harlequin Old Time and the Seven Champions of Christendom." The first scene introduces us to the Abode of Old Time, who complains of being out of date; but Luna promises to send her friend Invention, who introduces a series of her latest productions, and suggests St. George and the Dragon for the theme of the Christmas entertainment. We are then transported to The Cave of Kalaba, the Enchantress of the Woods, who by her enchantments has turned the six Knights of Christendom (by whom stolen St. George from his distracted parents, on purpose that on his attaining his majority she might entice him to become her she is surrounded) into stone. Fifteen years previously she had spouse. Her lease of magic is now over unless she is made a bride. Kalaba accordingly arouses St. George from his mesmeric trance. He gets possession of her magic talisman, and uses it with such effect as to imprison the sorceress, and reanimate the six knights, his future companions in arms. Luna, who is the good genius of St. George, now appears, and introduces her Silver Syrens. The Grand Ballet of the Stars takes place, the Knights eventually join in, and the scene concludes with a Can-Can illustration of the Gay Mobile. We now arrive at the Palace of Ptolemy, King of Egypt. His Majesty is disappointed at a late breakfast, and smashes the tea things. His youngest daughter, Una, somewhat moderates his ire, but it bursts forth afresh upon the appearance of his eldest born, the Fair Formosa (who has inherited her pa's petulance, and enters in a tearing passion at having received a pledge of love in the shape of a Valentine from the Prince of Morocco, the black Almidor). The Black Prince arrives with his retinue, but is repulsed by the Fast Girl of the Period. The news arrives of the landing of the Great Crocodile, which enters, followed by St. George, who decapitates the Nile-annihilator, and restores Ptolemy and his family to a comparative state of tranquillity. Formosa falls in love at first sight with St. George, who is already smitten with Una. The imagination is now brought to bear upon the brazen Pillar of Memphis and Magic Seven Dials in the Valley of the Nile. The vision of Kalaba is introduced bemoaning her fate, and impressing upon Ormandine, her attendant, his imperative duty to avenge her wrongs. Una has eloped with St. George, and he, having lost his way, momentarily leaves the lady, when the wicked Ormandine pounces on Una and completes a case of abduction by feloniously forcing her into the brazen column. Formosa, who has fallen into the power of Almidor, is rescued by St. Patrick from the Wild Man of the Woods, and St. George summons his companions. A herald of King Ptolemy proclaims a reward for the lost ladies, and returns to the castle with a woful tale of the sudden appearance of the Dragon. St. George offers his assistance, and the fair Formosa (who has in the meantime married St. Patrick) makes her début as Joan of Arc. We now descend to the Depths of Despair, and are introduced to the Hall of the Fiery Griffins, the retreat of the dreaded Dragon, who is discovered enjoying forty winks. He wakes, and summons his demon divinities, who delight him with their Dance of Dragonettes. He then makes a call on Una (whom Ormandine has placed in his power) to sing him a song of sixpence: he dozes during the melody, and St. George appears. The celebrated fight takes place; the Dragon is defeated, the lovers are united. The parent is pacified, and the party proceed to prepare for the disenchantment of the six champions, who now pass their days in the Hall of the Seven Lamps in the Crypt of the Black Castle, which is accomplished. The transformation scene displays a grand Tableau of Triumph. Mr. W. H. Harvey as the Clown, Mr. St. Maine as Harlequin, Miss Carrie Collier as Columbine, Mr. T. Abbott as Pantaloon, and Miss St. Maine as Harlequina, were decidedly good. Altogether, the piece has been richly mounted, and is the result of profuse expenditure.

The annual Christmas pantomime at the Standard (having been six months in preparation) was produced with a lavish expenditure and great perfection of detail. One scene, it is stated, has cost upwards of £1000. The piece is entitled "The Story of the Beanstalk; or, Harlequin Jack the Giant-Killer and the Seven Champions." Jack (Miss Alice St. Maine), having offended his mother, has been sent by her to sell the cow. The Wood Demon (Mr. C. Butler), determining to buy the cow, offers in exchange some common beans; and Jack, in the innocence of his heart, accepts them. Old Father Time (Mr. G. Hamilton) declares that he will charm the beans, so that they may prove a fortune to Jack, who shall hereafter be known as St. George of England. A Glade of Water Iris, amongst which the nymphs sport and play (invented and painted by Mr. Richard Douglass), forms the scene in which a grand fairy ballet takes place by eighty ladies and children. Princess Catarina is carried off by the wicked savage Giant Blunderbore to his castle in the mountains. Wales, Ireland, and Scotland agree to attempt her rescue, and to forgive Baron Slim his debt if he will accompany them to the wars. The Baron consents; but Time sees harm in his friendship, and causes two other Barons, in form and feature like the original, to appear on the scene. The champions, being unable to distinguish the real from the effigy, are compelled to start without the Baron, who, when he is rid of his tormentors, resolves to follow alone. Meanwhile, Jack has returned to his mother's cottage and shows his prize beans, which his mother, in a terrible fury, hurls through the window into the garden. Shortly after a splendid beanstalk arises—

Of which no man could judge the height.

The top of it was out of sight.

The entire stage becomes a mass of moving machinery. Jack, thanks to his magic cap, makes off with his future bride whilst Blunderbore (indulging in the luxury of a toilet for the first time and sporting a white collar and gloves) fondly imagines the overwhelming influence his appearance as a young man of the day will have on the Princess when he next solicits her hand. The champions of Italy (Miss Emma Dashwood), France (Miss Alice Herbert), and Spain (Miss Bella Stanley) start on their journey to meet Baron Slim, when the Baron robs them of their conveyance. A grand moving panorama, by Mr. Richard Douglass, under whose direction the entire scenery has been painted, represents the journey of the seven Champions of Christendom; a novel race between a steam-engine and a bicycle, resulting in the triumph of the latter; also a terrific combat, and the defeat of the giant by St. George or Jack the Giant-Killer. Then comes a gorgeous scene, representing the encampment of the knights, gathering of the nations—England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Italy, and Spain. Upwards of 200 persons, magnificently attired, are on the stage at one time, with songs of the nations, in the English, Irish, Scotch, French, Spanish, Welsh, and Italian languages, by the artists representing the characters, and military evolutions, spear and shield drill, by the corps de ballet. St. George's reputation (late Jack's) induces his fellow-knights to attempt his assassination; the Baron is selected as the one to strike the blow; the champions, as statues in St. George's tent, resolve to witness the death of their rival; the Princess, having been rescued by Jack, enters the scene accompanied by her preserver, and the Giant is brought on in chains. The whole of the characters, to commemorate their reconciliation, indulge in a mock concert, à la Christy Minstrels. The Fairy Adrienne (Miss Ida Hertz) arriving, the transformation of characters takes place. Jack and the Princess become Harlequin and Columbine (Mr. and Miss Roby), and the Baron and Giant, Clown and Pantaloon (Mr. Gardener Boleno and Mr. Stuart); to which are added Puck and Wood Demon Sprites (the Brothers Roberts). The elaborate transformation scene consists of eleven changes representing the break of day or sunshine in the valleys, introducing various marvel-

lous and novel mechanical contrivances, sylph-like groupings, and characteristic and gorgeously executed effects. The whole spectacle is calculated to be eminently successful.

Sadler's Wells has also this year an exceedingly good pantomime, under the title of "Ye Faire Maide of Merrie Islington; or, Harlequin Ye Cruel Prior of Canonbury and the Chivalrous Knights of St. John." The scenery, which is constituted of Iseldon localities in the olden time—including the Angel Tavern, St. John's Gate, and other interesting places—is painted by Mr. Gowrie in a truly artistic style, which entitles him to great praise. The subject of his transformation scene, The Grove of the Golden Palms, was well rendered. Mr. Edgar, the manager, here appeared, and announced that both Mr. Phelps and Miss Marriott would act on those boards before Easter.

Astley's also has an excellent pantomime, full of inexplicable complications, on the subject of "Jack and the Beanstalk." If we may judge from the fact of its forming the subject of pantomime at more than one of the more popular houses, it is a great favourite with holiday folk. The manner in which the old tale is illustrated at this house is the most striking and effective conceivable. It does credit to Mr. E. T. Smith's enterprise and liberality.

The Victoria has selected for a title "Che-Chi-Chow-Chan, the Naughty Man who Kills All He Can;" and pursues the theme in the most boisterous and hilarious way, which secures for it the approbation of the audience.

The pantomime at the New East London, as already remarked, bears a resemblance in subject to that at the Standard and Astley's; but it is very differently treated. The piece is called "Harlequin Jack and the Beanstalk; or, Little Red Riding Hood and the Wicked Wolf." Several music-hall celebrities are specially engaged in its representation. The opening is written by Mr. W. Soutar, and falls for the most part into the traditional track, until we find little Red Riding Hood in the power of the wicked Baron, when Jack and the Fairy appear, and the scene is suddenly transformed, presenting a series of grandeurs, invented and painted by Mr. Smythe.

The Britannia has entitled its annual "The Giant of the Mountain; or, the Savage, the Shipwrecked, and the Belles of the Period." Here is an amalgam that ought to please the good folk of Hoxton; and that it did so may well be concluded, since it proved remarkably successful.

At the Royal Alfred, Mr. Soutar has treated the subject of "Gulliver" in a satisfactory manner. The pantomime was much applauded, and is likely to prove attractive. At the Alexandra, a burlesque entitled "Timour the Tartar" has been well received.

The Christmas festivities at the Crystal Palace have been carefully prepared and provided. As a matter of additional precaution after the fire in the Tropical Department, three years since, brick walls 6 ft. thick were built under the main floors across various parts of the palace, thus cutting off the palace into sections. This has also completely cut off the cold draught through the flooring; and, as it has been supplemented by the erection of two additional boilers with some thousands of yards of hot-water pipes, entertainments in the centre transept may now be witnessed in the depth of winter with all the comfort of a well-warmed theatre, uncontaminated by the fumes of gas and other disagreeables. The subject of the pantomime is "Dick Whittington and his Wonderful Cat; or, the Butterflies' Ball and Grasshoppers' Feast." The scenery is of a very elaborate character, culminating in a complete representation of the Lord Mayor's Show of the period, leading up to the transformation scene. The decorations of the palace include all the fittings, draperies, and appointments made use of on the occasion of her Majesty the Queen opening Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. A large emblematic painting, by Absolon, placed over the great stage, represents Peace surrounded by the Arts and Sciences. Roundabouts, swings, and other similar amusements have been provided on the terraces. On Christmas Day the palace was open from ten till dusk. A great representation of St. Peter's, Rome, as illuminated on Easter Sunday, was on view in the new theatre.

These, we believe, are all the pantomimes and burlesques produced this season—at any rate, the best of them. Other theatres have dispensed with novelties, and depend on the performances which have already established them in the favour of the public, and team with the promise of a prolonged existence.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of six elementary lectures on Light, to a very large audience, on Tuesday last. After some remarks on the great and lasting pleasure derivable from mental action in increasing knowledge, and the great interest connected with the study of natural phenomena, he introduced his subject by lighting a candle in the darkened theatre, for the purpose of demonstrating that vision is due to something that strikes the eye, and not to anything that is formed and emitted from the eye itself. The brilliant light of the electric lamp was next produced, and employed as the means of elucidating the statement that luminous bodies are independent sources of light (such as the sun, a candle flame), while illuminated bodies (such as a man, a tree, &c.) merely receive the light by which they become visible, scattering part and absorbing part, and being distinguished from each other by the excess or defect of light which they transmit to the eye. Among other illustrations were the production of an illuminated cloud in a glass tube and an exhibition of the nature of moonlight by means of a model. The Professor then proceeded to the explanation of various experiments illustrating the reflection of light. He showed that when light passes from one medium to another a portion of the light is reflected, and that it is regularly reflected by a polished surface, but irregularly from an unpolished one. He said that if the polish of a mirror were perfect, a sunbeam striking it would be invisible; we should simply see in it the images of other objects; and that if a room were free from dust, the beam passing the air would be also invisible; and he then demonstrated the truth of the fundamental law of optics that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection—in the first place by simple but ingenious apparatus, and afterwards by a magnificent beam from the electric lamp. He especially alluded to the superiority of metal reflectors (quoting Scott's description of the flashing light of armour illuminated by sunlight), and exhibited the different degrees of reflecting power possessed by silvered and unsilvered glass. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the elucidation and illustration of the fact that light is reflected with different energy by different substances. At a perpendicular incidence only 18 rays out of every 1000 are reflected by water, and 25 rays per 1000 by glass; while 666 per 1000 are reflected by mercury. But if the rays strike the water or glass obliquely, a much greater amount is reflected; and when a ray of light almost grazes the surface of the water, 721 rays per 1000 are reflected. The Professor also exhibited an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, illustrating what he termed the "reverberation" of the light from surface to surface. When this process is continued the quantity of light reaching the eye becomes less and less; the successive images grow dimmer and dimmer, and finally become invisible. During the lecture, the Professor insisted on the pleasure and advantage of home experiments, and at the close distributed a number of small mirrors adapted for the purpose.

One of the boys of H.M.S. Mars, the training-ship on the Tay, missed his footing the other day and fell overboard. A life-buoy was thrown to him, but he was too much exhausted to seize it, when it came within his reach. Captain Wake, R.N., seeing this, threw off his coat and jumped from the stern-walk into the water, a leap of about twenty-six feet, and reached the boy just in time to save him from being drowned.

The Melbourne Argus reports a massacre at Fiji. Mr. Lattin, who, it is said, was formerly a storekeeper in Melbourne, had shipped about 280 natives on board the French barque Morea. Their ultimate destination was, it is believed, Queensland; but it seems that the islanders rose en masse and mercilessly killed every white man on board, with the exception of the mate. They then jumped overboard, with the intention of swimming on shore, but only about thirty reached the land—253 having, it is supposed, been drowned.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.



SCENE FROM "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "WAT TYLER, M.P.," AT THE GAITY THEATRE.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.



SCENE FROM "THE YELLOW DWARF," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "LORD BATEMAN," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

SEE PAGE 27.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The quality of the machinery exhibited at the Cattle Show lately held in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, was, on the whole, of a very commonplace character. Many portable engines of the ordinary stereotyped character were shown. But in none of them was there any feature of improvement either in the design or the workmanship, which are still such as to leave much to be desired. Messrs. Howard and Messrs. Fowler both exhibited ploughing-engines, which perform their function by drawing a rope attached to an arrangement of ploughs across the field. But in neither case is the arrangement such as, in our judgment, is likely to prove permanent; while the details are not marked by any high degree of refinement, either in the conception or execution. Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth exhibited a fixed horizontal engine, radiant with polished work, and which was manifestly got up as a show piece of mechanism. But the mechanical features of the engine, though respectable, did not manifest any higher measure of technical skill than is usually shown in this class of work. One or two of the portable engines were fitted with feed-water heaters, and in many cases the balls of the governor, instead of being collapsed by gravity, were forced in by a spring, which is a better arrangement, as it enables the balls to be made small. The best engine shown, in the estimation of competent judges, was the fixed horizontal engine of Messrs. Tangey, which was skilfully and symmetrically arranged, while the workmanship was of the best quality. The crank pin, however, was, we think, rather small to work without heating at a high velocity, and it would have been better to employ double discs with the crank pin between them, instead of one disc with the crank pin overhanging.

Dr. Lionel Beale's recent disquisition on "Protoplasm; or, Matter, Force, and Life," does little to terminate the controversy which has long been raging between the vitalists, who assert the existence of a special vital force in living matter, and the physicists, who ascribe all vital phenomena to the action of known physical forces. Of the latter faith Professor Huxley is the most prominent apostle; and certainly he has succeeded in showing that many of the forces heretofore regarded as vital and beyond our means of investigation were merely forces which can be produced in the laboratory by ordinary physical agents. Dr. Beale believes the constituents of a living body to be germinal or living matter; formative, or dead matter; and pabulum, or matter not yet assimilated or vitalised. But of the reality of this hypothesis, which we admit to be probable, he gives no proofs; and, as a general rule, he is much more lavish of assertion than of demonstration. Much of what is true of life is also true of combustion. It is a process which does not begin of itself, but when begun continues by assimilating for its own purposes matter which would otherwise be inert. Finally, the combustion ceases from the accumulation of ashes, or of intervening particles which hinder or impede the contact of the combining atoms. There may be strong vitality or weak, just as there may be intense or sluggish combustion; and the analogy may be extended to most of the vital phenomena.

Mr. Peter Spence has communicated to the *Chemical News* the interesting discovery that saline solutions may be raised by steam to a higher temperature than the steam itself merely by directing a jet of steam into the solution. Thus a solution of nitrate of soda, which has a boiling point of 250 deg. Fahr., will be raised to that temperature if a jet of steam of 212 deg. is projected into the solution; and, whatever be the boiling point of a solution, the steam will raise it to that point.

Professor Silliman informs us that the illuminating power of a jet of gas varies as the square of the quantity of gas burned, so that with twice the consumption of gas in a jet, we shall obtain four times the quantity of light. It has long been known that very small flames are deficient in illuminating power, as also are flames with which much atmospheric air has been mixed. But in gases rich in carbon a certain addition of atmospheric air is found to increase the illuminating power; and in ordinary gas the illuminating power will no doubt increase with the size of the burner up to a certain point. But the law will be different in gas which is rich in carbon from that which is found to hold in the gas from ordinary coal.

A letter to the Duke of Argyll on Public Works in India has just been published by Messrs. Longman, in which the necessity of a complete reorganisation of the Public Works Department and the introduction of a larger amount of the civil element are advocated. Heretofore the Public Works Department in India, though dealing chiefly with civil constructions, has been administered by military men; and military officers, it is said, are often appointed to execute engineering works to which they are unequal, while civil engineers who would be able efficiently to perform such tasks are studiously kept in the background, whereby the minimum of efficiency is obtained with the maximum of cost. The charge lately brought against civil engineers, and subsequently explained away regarding the receipt of bribes from contractors, the writer of this letter says is imputable mainly to military jealousy, as by this diplomatic stroke the military engineers supposed that they would be able to inflict enduring injury upon their civil rivals.

Thirty gun-boats have recently been constructed for the Spanish Government in New York from the designs of Captain Ericsson, the inventor of the monitors. These vessels are each 107 ft. long, 22½ ft. broad, 8 ft. deep in the hold, and they draw 4 ft. 11 in. of water. They are each propelled by two screws, one in each quarter, and they exhibit many features of excellence which in our own Navy it would be well to imitate. We are altogether deficient in such vessels, while our heavy ironclads are neither impervious nor serviceable in any respect. A few good monitors of equal displacement would send our whole iron-clad fleet to the bottom.

Cresote is now employed as a remedial agent in typhoid fevers, and, it is said, with marked advantage. According to *Cosmos*, the experiments of M. Pecholier and Dr. Gaule show that in ten cases out of twelve it has been able to effect a cure. Typhoid fever, in common with many other diseases, is now believed to be produced by microscopic organisms which the cresote destroys.

MM. Desains and Brany have communicated to the French Academy of Sciences some investigations on solar radiation. They have found that the calorific action of the sun increases in intensity with the altitude of the place of observation, but that the transmissibility of the rays through water decreases with the height. The transmissibility through water and alum was found to be greater in the morning than at noon.

The recent deep-sea dredgings in the Porcupine have shown that in the Atlantic marine vegetation did not exist at a greater depth than fifteen fathoms, and it has hence become a question of interest in what way or from what source the food of oceanic animals could be supplied.

Among the numerous proposed applications of liquid fuel to the production of power, one of the most recent is its application to locomotives. The liquid fuel is to be projected into a close fire-place, into which the air necessary to support the combustion is forced by appropriate means; and the products of combustion are finally carried into the water of the boiler to generate steam. The engine is to be worked by the mixture of the steam and gases. This plan has some merits and also some faults, and we do not expect that in its present shape it is likely to find any wide application.

A new method of casting iron has been introduced in America. The moulds are made of clay, and the molten metal is forced into them by a piston under pressure, whereby the metal fills every crevice and interstice, and produces a far finer casting than would be obtained in the ordinary way. Nuts and bolts produced by this process are said to be as smooth and perfect as if finished by tools; and ornamental castings made on this principle are said to be finer than the celebrated Berlin castings. Certainly, the method of casting under pressure is the proper method of producing good castings, not merely in cast iron, but also in wrought iron and steel.

The opening of the Suez Canal gives interest to the problem of how ships may be best towed through it without injury to the banks; and a species of steam-tug differing from ordinary tugs seems to be necessary for this purpose. One tug, if properly constructed, ought to be able to tow many ships at the same time.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been this year awarded to M. Delaunay, the eminent mathematician.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. C. COLLINS.—You shall know all about it in our next.
F. GILBERT.—We cannot undertake to return rejected Chess Problems, nor to examine any which have not the sender's signature attached. What is the nature of the position you refer to? We receive a dozen problems every week which, for want of signatures, cannot be assigned to their proper owners.
R. D. T.—There is no objection to our sending you positions so carefully constructed that they require tinkering two or three times while under examination. There is not the most remote chance of their being inserted, and why should the examiner's time be wasted in analysing them?
E. S. KENNEDY.—Both mates are neat, but very, very easy.
G. W. B. Netherlands.—They shall be examined and reported on shortly.
P. W., Working-Men's Club, Victoria Docks; Z. JAMES, VALERO, and Others.—Your way of mating No. 1345 seems equally effective with the author's.
G. H. R.—Very acceptable. It shall have early attention, be assured.
H. DAWKINS.—Received, with thanks. Other examples will be equally welcome.
V. GORGAS will, perhaps, be good enough to say whether the packet sent to him by post some time back came duly to hand.
R. BACH, Buchholz.—You have failed in No. 1343. The other two solutions are correct.
F. H. BENNETT.—It shall be examined.
C. L. WROTHAM.—The solution intended is, perhaps, as follows:—
1. P takes R. K moves.
2. R to Q Kt 7th. K moves.
3. R to Q 7th (ch). K moves.
4. Then Bishop checks, and mates next move.
If so, however, the composition is very poor.
WILLIAM BOW.—The key moves to Mr. Willmors's prize problem are:—
1. Kt to Q B 5th. P takes Q Kt.
2. Kt to Q 5th. P takes Kt.
The variations you can, doubtless, find for yourself.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1347 has been received from I. B. T., M. P., Clivia, Q. E. D., Oscar Vossler, Trinculo, B. S., Charley, Fiddio; B. D. H., Helensburgh; E. B. Brutus, R. T. B. Manxman, Willy, F. N. W. B., I. N. Marlas, Joseph, T. H. G. Beppo, W. H. G. R. L. H. Lofthouse, G. W. B., H. Baudoux, Penrice, W. T. K.; H. of Bristol; George Rennie, Cesar, Lionel, B. A., Fergus, Maundrell and Man Friday; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; P. P. Argus, Sigma, E. B. G., Rob Roy, Theodore, E. T. O., Tramway, B. D. S., Daikeith, Moggy, Tam O'Shanter, Erin, D. C. L., Victor, Subscriber, Nemo, W. W.; R. of Brandon; A. Novice, Try Again; William, of Bow; James, I. O., A. Swedo, Andrew, Percy, W. M. E.; H. D. C. of Glasgow; T. Norris; H. and E. Frau, of Lyons; Y. N. P. Emmanuel Coll., R. D. T.; F. H. Mona; E. N. Keynes, R. F. B., W. Hirst, and Dereven.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1348.

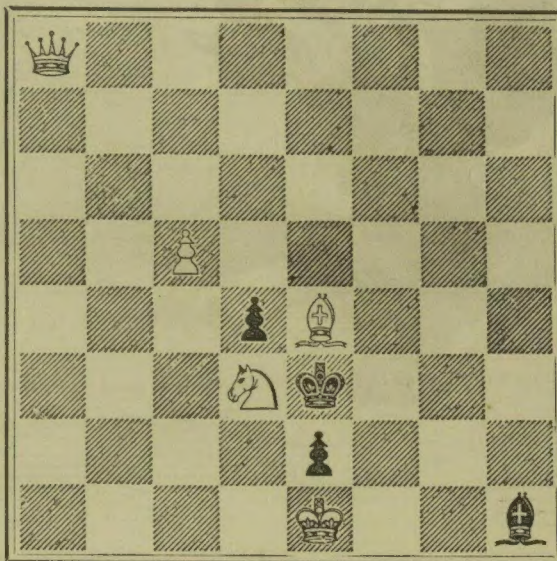
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 6th	B takes Kt *	3. Kt mates.	
2. Q to Q R 2nd	Any move		

*1. If he play Q to Q 5th, or takes the Bishop, White replies with 2. Kt to Q B 5th, and then mates with the Queen next move.
2. Q to K B 5th (ch). Any move.
3. Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1349.

By Mr. W. H. TAYLOR, of Yokohama.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT LIVERPOOL.

The following smart affair occurred in the little Match between Liverpool and Manchester, of which the score appeared in our last (*Central Gambit*):—

BLACK (Mr. Burn, of Liverpool).	WHITE (Mr. Steinkühler, of Manchester).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
7. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
9. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
10. Q takes B	Castles
11. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd

A lost move, for Black could have gained no advantage by playing his Kt to Q Kt 5th.
12. Q R to K sq. Kt to Q 2nd.
13. Kt to Q B 2nd. B to K B 3rd.
14. P to K Kt 4th.
Black has now a very evident superiority in position.
and Black won the game.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The following Game was recently played at the Manchester Chess Club, between Messrs. STEINKÜHLER and WERNER.—(*Scotch Gambit*).

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P
6. P takes P	B to Q R 4th
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
8. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
9. Q to K R 5th	Castles
10. P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
11. K to R sq.	Kt to Q R 4th
12. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 3rd
13. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
14. Q to K R 4th	B takes Kt
15. R takes B	P to K B 4th
16. Q to K R 3rd	P takes P
17. Q to K 6th (ch)	R to B sq.
18. Q takes K P	P to K Kt 3rd
19. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K B 3rd
20. Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq.
21. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th

The conflict now assumes a very interesting aspect, and is extremely well sustained.
23. P to Q B 4th. P to Q B 4th.
24. Kt to K 4th. Kt to K 2nd.
25. Kt to K Kt 5th. Kt to K Kt 5th.
26. P to K R 3rd. Kt to K 4th.
27. Kt takes K R P. Kt takes R.
28. Kt takes R. Q to K 8th (ch).
29. B to K B sq. Q to K Kt 6th.
30. Kt takes P (ch). K to Kt 2nd.
31. P takes Kt. Q takes Kt.
32. B to Q 3rd. Q to K R 3rd.
33. R to K Kt 3rd (ch). K to B sq.
34. Q to K Kt 2nd. R to K 3rd.
35. Q to K Kt 5th (ch). K to K 2nd.
36. B to K B 5th. R to K B 3rd.
37. R to Kt 7th (ch). Q to Q 3rd.
38. Q to Q 5th. Mate.

ST. JAMES'S CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT.—The committee who have had the management of the club handicap-tournament have announced the names of the five winners. It may be remembered that the following gentlemen entered their names:—Messrs. Barber, Barthes, Burrell, Carlyle, Comyns, Corke, Humphreys, Jackson, Lambie, De Lancey, Lawrence, A. Morgan, E. Morgan, Norman, Pilkington, Reekes, Sanger, Shillitoe, Stewart, Wall, Warner, Ward, and Young. The committee arranged five classes of varying strength; and it is satisfactory to notice that, so equitable were their conclusions, that a young player of the fifth class won, by his perseverance, one of the highest prizes. With the view of minimising the evil habit of much too slow a kind of play, they made a rule that each player should be bound to play twenty moves at least per hour. The committee have awarded the first and second prizes to Messrs. Wall and Stewart, the third prize to Mr. Pilkington, and the fourth and fifth prizes to Messrs. Humphreys and De Lancey. They have now under consideration, in consequence of several suggestions, another tournament, to commence at once. In this a novel feature will be the proposed handicapping. Anyone familiar with chess difficulties will know that when A gives B a Rook and wins, B invariably says, "Any-one can give me a Rook;" but if, on the other hand, A loses, then A says, "No human being could do it." Now, in order to promote general satisfaction, it is proposed, first, to divide the players into three or four classes, then to have three or four equal prizes for each class; the hoped-for result being that, though fairly classified according to strength, every game contested will be played upon strictly equal terms. With the new year will commence the eleventh season of the club, which promises to be still more successful than any of its predecessors.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Wetherby's Book Calendar has its wonted charm for turfites as a Christmas sporting annual. It seems that 2238 races were run last year, which shows an increase of seventy-six over 1868, the largest year on record. The increase is made up by races between half a mile and a mile, and there is a slight falling off in those between half a mile and under a mile. The number of horses which ran (2534) exceed those of last year by twenty-four; and the rise each year has been regular and unbroken, since they numbered 1645 in 1859. The greatest jump was from 2109 to 2458 between '66 and '67. The two-year-olds of '69 (842) fall short of those of '68 by two; but the three-year-olds are forty-two in excess, the four-year-olds nine less, and the five-year-olds, &c., the same.

No less than 2929 brood-mares have been registered this winter. The filly foals (962) head the colts by 24, and 661 mares are barren; while 96 have slipped their foals. The foals registered to the credit of the principal of 334 sires are Adventurer (20), Asteroid (13), Beadsman (7), Blair Athol (38—24 of them fillies), Breadalbane (20), Cambuscan (18), Caractacus (23), Carbineer (4), Cathedral (31), Chevalier d'Industrie (24), Claret (15), The Duke (14), Dundee (22), Ely (9), Gladiator (16), Kettledrum (14), King John (11), King Tom (20—14 of them colts), Lambton (12), Lord Clifden (39), The Marquis (10), Macaroni (36), Marsyas (17), Moulsey (10), Newminster, dead (5—4 colts and a filly), Orest (19), Oxford (23), Rataplan (25), Saccharometer (18), St. Albans (25), Saunterer (21), Savernake (9), Stockwell (24—7 colts and 17 fillies), Thormanby (4: it was thought, after Plauditis's display, that he was no good), Tim Whiffler (13), Trumpeter (22), King of Trumps (3), Voltigeur (6), Warlock (18), and Wild Dayrell (7). Mr. Blenkiron enters 99 by 19 different sires.

The following sires are credited with the largest stakes:—Adventurer, £15,385; Beadsman, £13,482; Blair Athol (twelve winners of thirty races), £6946; Buccaneer, £11,868; King Tom, £8387 10s.; Lambton (twenty winners of sixty-one races), £6434; Macaroni, £13,343; Marsyas, £5649; Newminster (forty-one winners of ninety-six races), £15,481 10s.; St. Albans, £8804 15s.; Skirmisher, £6760; Stockwell, £8249; Voltigeur (seventeen winners of forty-two races), £5783; Wild Dayrell, £5004, and Young Melbourne, £4025.

Mr. Cookson's Doncaster lot at present numbers eleven, by Macaroni, seven of them colts, and among them half-brothers to Regalia, Formosa, and Kettledrum. It is some years since Hylla has favoured him with a colt. Her Majesty enters twenty-two foals; Mr. Blenkiron ninety-two, by seventeen different sires; and Mr. Simpson, of Diss, forty-six, half by Lacydes and half by Vedette. One of the two yearlings with which the Marquis of Westminster renews the family racing tactics is a colt by Romulus out of Macaroni's dam. Among the old names revived are Intrepid, Glencoe, Vertumnus, Songstress, Springy Jack, and Partisan. Some of the new ones are neat; but Masha, Idle Apprentice, Muddle, The Provost of Oriel, and Peepy Fox are not very brilliant.

Frost has come in at last to give the hunting and coursing men a pull. The latter have had a great time of it; and Mr. Lister's Cock Robin ran more in his Waterloo style, and won the Hornby cup last week. There has been much improvement in hunting during the month, as the heavy rains at last put the ground in order. The Badminton had a good deal of wild weather, which not a little tested the patience and skill of the Marquis of Worcester, who promises to take high rank as a gentleman huntsman. It is quite settled that Colonel Lowther takes the Cottesmore from Lord Kesteven at the end of the season. No doubt, a time will come when the rest will be once more annexed, and we shall thus see a Lowther at Cottesmore, and the head of the country which was so long associated with the late Earl's name. Mr. Musters has done well; but the Quorn county has not been so full of foxes as it might have been, and there seems to be treachery somewhere; and there are rumours of the same sort from Mr. Tailby's. The Duke of Rutland's huntsman has been in London for medical advice, and the Duke has been absent from Belvoir. The pack has therefore been left very much to itself, but has shown some fair sport notwithstanding. Melton Mowbray is very full, and hardly a stall is to be got. The Brocklesby are now hunting four days a week, and the pack were never in finer order. Royal and Costly, the Farmer-Cup puppies of the year, have entered better than any of the twelve couple, and old nine-season Nelson is still in the pack. The Cumberland hounds met in the Courthouse square, at Carlisle, last week, the morning after the hunt ball, and, despite of the *posse comitatus* which went with them, they found a fox about three miles from the "merrie" city, and killed it after a pretty good run.

Poor Tom Lockyer, the most renowned wicket-keeper since the days of Box, died on Wednesday week at Croydon, where he kept the Sheldon Arms. He was born there on Nov. 1, 1828, and, like Tom Sayers, was bred up a bricklayer, which caused his house to be always a great house of call with "the brickies." He did not, however,

Thirst to climb up the ladder of life
With mortar and bricks on his shoulder,

and took to cricket instead. His cricket career for his county extended from 1849 to 1866, and few houses in Surrey were found without a portrait of their wicket-keeper on its wall's. He was anything but elegant in figure, rather knock-kneed, but yet very active on his legs, and with an immense reach of arm, which enabled him to handle balls which shorter men would have missed. He was a dead shot at the wicket; and at times, when the bat had quite mastered the ball, he would go on and change the face of affairs with his slow trundles, which have puzzled many a good man. He made as little pretension to be a batsman, but he could sometimes get well into the two figures, if the other tag-end man could stay long enough. No one was ever such a favourite, in and out of the field; and scores of Croydonites would cluster round him at the station to hear the news of a match when he returned from the Oval. He would give out the result, and then hold the card aloft to let it tell of the play. The moment he was seen striding out of the Pavilion (always using his bat like a walking-stick) at the Oval, there was a roar of delight. "Quips, cranks, and jollity" were always associated with him, and his attitudes, when he had stumped a man out, were quite enough to "set the field off." He went with the Eleven both to America and Australia, and the New World enjoyed him as much as the Old. His batting averages lengthened most wonderfully after inhaling the Atlantic and Pacific breezes, and Tom was thought quite an "all-round" wonder. When he quitted cricket, he had a good benefit at the hands of his county eleven, which started him on his second public life in comfort. Six years of it wore and wasted him, and he was not so careful of himself as he was when in harness. Customers laughed to see the remnants of his fine ball practice in the way in which he would throw down the coin paid to him on the counter, deftly catch it on the rebound with his right, and pass it on to the left. He died at last of consumption, which had worn him to the very bone before "the great relief" came.

Young Job Marson, the son of the great jockey, has only survived his father about twelve years. He was placed in Fobert's stable when he was about fifteen, and had his first winning mount at Newmarket, on a Teddington colt. There were few smarter-looking lads, and he might have done well, if there had been any occasion for him to labour for his living. The possession of comfortable means from his father's will was too much for him, and he never applied himself to the saddle or any other employment. He was concerned, a few years since, in one or two actions which caused some amusement at York, and gradually lost all chance of riding, with the exception of a mount occasionally from the late Mr. Jackson and Mr. Masterman; but he never rode in the St. Leger, Derby, or Oaks. He died at Thirsk, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

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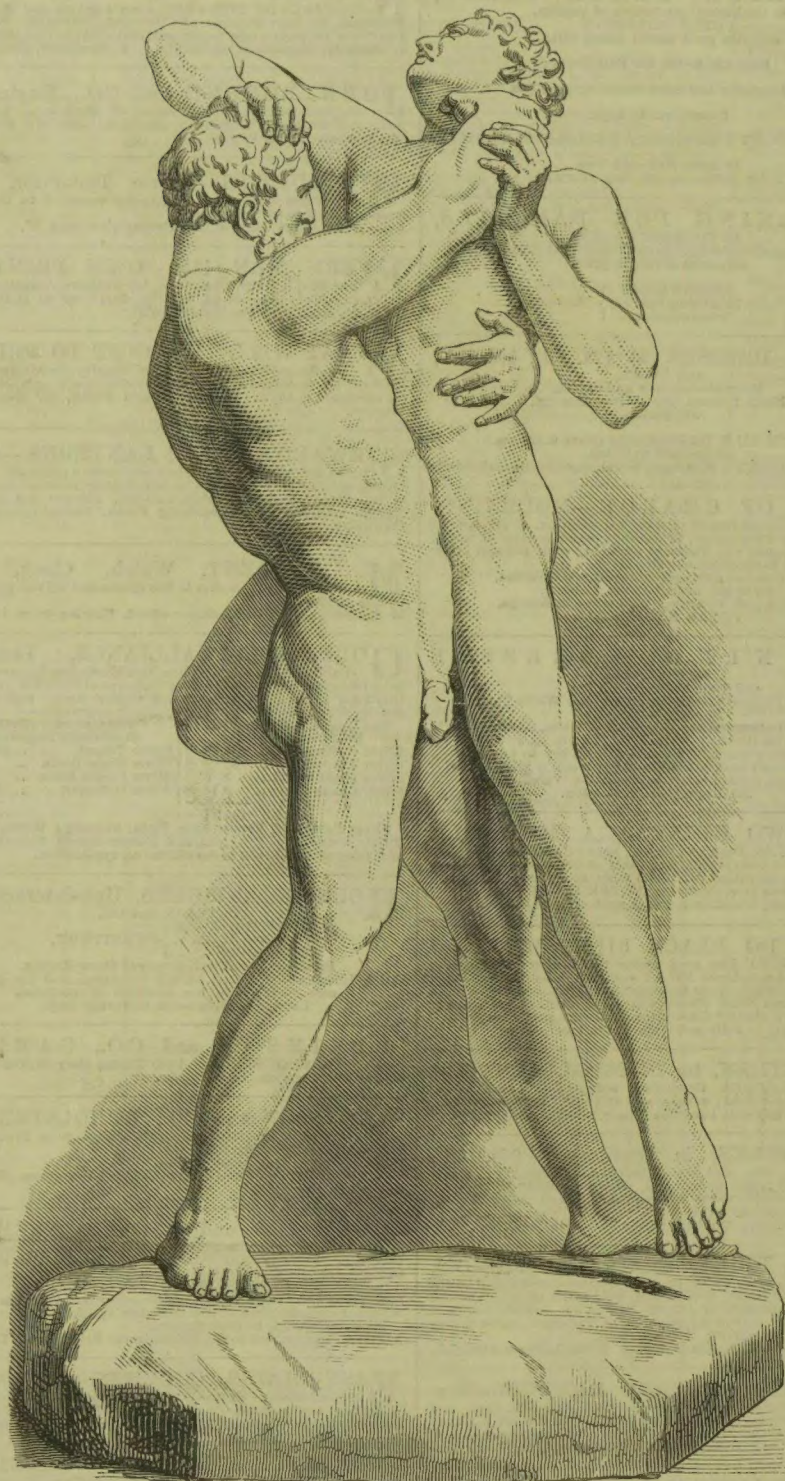
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"THE HAPPY DAYS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE."

Mr. Philip R. Morris, a young artist known to the public through several pictures possessing much poetical originality of conception, has here found a subject congenial to the tone of his mind and the refinement of his execution. And how many other subjects no less touching and often far more terrible have not been afforded to innumerable painters by the sad story of the life of Marie Antoinette? Who does not retain a vivid recollection of the tremendous contrasts in that sad story of the hapless French Queen? "Married at the early age of sixteen years," says an eloquent writer, "called soon after to the first throne in Europe; surrounded by a flattering nobility, an affectionate husband, and a promising family, she appeared to have attained, as far as human foresight could admit, the summit of human felicity. In her brief interval of happiness her spouse Louis XVI. built for her the chateau of the Petit Trianon, in the grounds of Versailles, to which she withdrew from the severe etiquette of the Court, to find unalloyed pleasure in the society of her children. She did not see the storm impending that in six short years was to burst over her loved ones and herself." When the storm did burst the gentle young mother of this picture did not forget the fortitude becoming a Queen and the daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Marie Theresa of Austria amid the undeserved execration of the mob, and when following her harmless husband to the scaffold. When we have reminded the reader that the pretty little fellow here amusing himself with feeding the gold-fishes of one of the garden fountains is the unfortunate Dauphin, who survived his mother by one year only, part of which was spent as apprentice to the cobbler Simon, we need add nothing further by way of pointing the pathetic contrast. The picture is in the Winter Exhibition at the Old Bond-street Gallery.

"THE UNIVERSE."

A very handsome volume is published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, of Paternoster-row and of Glasgow and Edinburgh, entitled "The Universe; or, the Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Little." It is a correct and agreeable English translation of the excellent French work, bearing the same title, by Dr. F. A. Pouchet, M.D., Director of the Museum of Natural History at Rouen, Professor in the School of Medicine and in the Upper School of Science, and corresponding member of the Institute of France. This book, which is not less entertaining than instructive, seems to belong to that class of descriptive treatises upon natural history, relieved with a variety of pleasing anecdotes and with thoughtful comments on the harmony and majesty of creation, which have lately gained so much favour among general readers. The "Aspects of Nature," by Baron von Humboldt; the eloquent and almost poetical essays of M. Michelet upon "The Bird," "The Insect," and "The Ocean;" the treatise of Dr. Hartwig upon "The Sea and its Living Wonders;" those of M. Guillemin, "The Heavens," and other works of astronomical description; with the compilations of M. Mangin, "The Ocean" and "The Desert World," may be cited among the examples of this kind of literature. The best of such productions by foreign authors have been presented to us by the enterprise of different English publishers, in our own language, and with all the aids and ornaments of engraving and other arts of book-illustration. The publication which we are now concerned to notice is one of the noblest gifts of that character to the public of this country, and we feel sure that it will be so esteemed and received with grateful appreciation. It is illustrated with no fewer than 343 engravings on wood, the style of which may be seen in the two we have borrowed, by permission of Messrs. Blackie and Son, for a page of our own Journal; besides four exquisitely beautiful coloured plates, from designs by M. A. Faguet, the botanist, of the Sorbonne at Paris; M. Mesnel, the zoologist; and M. Emile Bayard, an artist of landscape. The literary and scientific merits of the book, which has been highly commended by M. Amedée Guillemin, by the French critical journalists, and by M. Octave Lacroix in the Reports on the Paris Exhibition of 1867, constitute its principal value. "It is distinguished," says one, "as well by the precision of science as by the ardour of poetical feeling." Its title, "The Universe," is not intended to signify a complete survey of all provinces of natural science, but a selection, with equal freedom of choice, from the facts exhibited by the history of the animal and of the vegetable organised forms of life, from those of geological and from those of astronomical observation. "I have desired," says Dr. Pouchet, "merely to indicate that I had gathered from creation at large, often contrasting the smallest of its productions with the mightiest." The first division, therefore, which is devoted to the "Animal Kingdom," begins with microscopic animalcules, the infusoria, and others; it treats of those, for instance, that have made the limestone of which the city of Paris is built; of the makers of chalk, of sponge, and of coral; the raisers of islands and mountains, the "tiny architects of the sea." The world of insects, with their diversity of habits, their amazing tasks of destruction or construction, and the complex social arrangement of their tribes, is next examined; we are told of the "ravagers of forests," and then of "the protectors of agriculture," in the fourth and fifth books of this discursive treatise. One of the illustrations that appear in this Paper represents the larva, cocoons, and butterfly of the Pine Bombyx, or Phalaena, which is so much dreaded by the woodmen of Germany. It especially attacks trees which are seventy or eighty years of age; and there are many instances on record of whole forests of that age being destroyed by the caterpillars of this species. There is another species, the Monk Bombyx, which devours not only pines, but the oak, the birch, the beech, and all other forest trees. To check the ravages of this formidable enemy, hundreds of men are sometimes assembled, with their tools, and marched in bands all over the country, digging trenches to separate one district of the woodlands from another; or they set fire to the trees infested with the insects, and entire forests are burned, that the foe may not pass on to other parts of the country. The subject of the other engraving selected is taken from the book on "The Architecture of Birds." It is the nests of the Red Flamingo, which are built, on the ground, of coarsely tempered mud. These nests are curiously shaped, like a narrow truncated cone, about 20 in. high, with a basin at the top, in which the female lays two or three white eggs. In order to hatch the eggs by the warmth of her abdomen, she gets astride the nest, with one leg on each side of it, as shown in the attitude of the second bird in our illustration. The diverse fashions of nest-making adopted by various birds—weavers, masons, miners, or whatever they be—are very pleasantly depicted in other engravings. A chapter is given to the migrations of animals, beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects. The second department of "The Universe," which treats of the vegetable kingdom, furnishes some account of the anatomy and physiology of plants, with the process of germination of their seed, and the migrations of plants; but its descriptive portions contrast the tiny lichens with the enormous size and longevity of some giant trees of the forest, such as our oak, the plane-tree of Turkey, the cedars of Lebanon, the great chestnut of Mount Etna, the dragon-tree of Teneriffe, and the Wellingtonia of California, which are the biggest and oldest of living things. The geological division includes, with a brief preliminary exposition, sundry notices of the fossil remains of different periods, the formation of



ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE FOR SCULPTURE, BY G. BROCK.

mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, glaciers and perpetual snows, caverns and grottoes, steppes and deserts. We have likewise a chapter on the atmosphere and the dust of heterogeneous substances contained in it, arising from the continual wearing away of everything upon earth. "The Sideral Universe," including the stars or remote suns, the nebulae or groups of telescopic stars, and the solar system, but more especially our earth and moon, is full of marvellous examples of "the Infinitely Great."



JUG—PRESENTED TO THE 4TH (KINGS OWN) REGIMENT.

"HERCULES AND ANTÆUS."

It is not always that the prize group modelled in the Academy school of sculpture can bear the test of severe criticism so well as this really admirable group by Mr. T. Brock. The spirit of the conception, and the knowledge of anatomy displayed under difficult conditions of composition and action, would not discredit an experienced sculptor of established position, and as the work, we understand, of quite a young student, it is therefore highly praiseworthy and full of promise. The prize it carried off was one of five gold medals, given in the several schools, together with a scholarship of £50. These medals are awarded biennially, as also a number of silver medals. In the intermediate years only silver medals are given. The ceremony of the distribution of the prizes takes place on Dec. 10 of each year, being the anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy. In the principal biennial competitions the Academy nominates an historical subject or thesis, so to speak, both for students of painting and sculpture. The gold medals are consequently only won by original compositions. The subject selected for sculpture in the last competition was, as we see, the old Greek fable, to which literary allusion is so often made, of Hercules strangling the mighty giant and wrestler Antæus while holding him off the earth—his mother Earth, from whom he constantly derived fresh strength.

ABYSSINIAN TROPHY CLARET-JUG.

The officers' mess-table of the first battalion of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, which performed such a brilliant part in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, has lately received a most fitting ornament in the shape of a glass claret-jug, the design of which is shown in our illustration. It was designed by Mr. Wood for the manufacturers, Messrs. Pellatt and Co., of Walbrook and Baker-street, and of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road. The shape of the jug is flat-sided, and it holds a quantity equal to the wine of four bottles. The front side is engraved with a representation of the regimental colours, surrounded with laurel-leaves, intertwined with a ribbon bearing the names of the victories of the regiment. The Royal crown, the insignia and motto of the regiment, and the cross and motto of the Order of the Bath are delineated above. The neck of the jug, which is finely and elaborately worked, displays a medallion intaglio of St. George and the Dragon; but on the reverse side of the jug are eight views of Abyssinian scenery and incidents of the campaign, selected and copied from those which were engraved for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the sketches by the Special Artists of this Journal who accompanied the British army to Magdala, and which have since been republished in our Illustrated History of the Expedition. The central compartment shows the destruction of Magdala; the other views are those of Zulla; Goun-Gouna, in the valley of Mai Muna; Adigerat; Adowa; a castle between Mai Wahiz and Ad Abaga; Amba Aladjeh, and the Camp at Attala. In the spaces between these circular compartments are the rose, thistle, and shamrock, and in the neck is another intaglio medallion of Britannia. Between the two sides are engraved representations of the trophies brought home from Abyssinia—the crown of Theodore, seals, processional cross, spears, drums, and swords—all drawn with much fidelity. This choice work of art has been honoured by the inspection of the King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other connoisseurs.

"ST. JOHN AND THE LAMB."

"Behold the Lamb of God!" (John i. 29) are the words of the Gospel illustrated in this charmingly sweet, but homely, and almost playful, child impersonation of St. John the Baptist in his Divine mission, caressing a pet lamb, typical of our Saviour; by the great naturalistic Spanish master. To the homely, and simple "genre" feeling in many of the religious pictures of Murillo, even more, probably, than to the beautiful colouring and exquisite softness of modelling, in his later works more especially, is due the great popularity he has long enjoyed among English connoisseurs and collectors. Murillo owed nothing to the antique, and not much to his contemporaries; and, quickly discovering his own power, he gave up at twenty-six the notion he had formed at an earlier age of the necessity of studying in Italy. The streets of his native Seville furnished him with all the models he cared for, whether for pictures of beggar-boys and flower-girls, or for infant Saviours and St. Johns or Madonnas, and St. Francis. Hence the distinct Spanish type of character which is found in all his works, and hence the charm of naturalness which appeals to all alike—learned or unlearned in art. The picture we engrave is no exception to the rule. Type and temperament, the lustrous, dark eyes, with their long black lashes, the dark-brown hair, the warm-toned skin, the nez retroussé, and the peculiar fulness and length of the upper lip, all indicate this little "St. John" to be of Spanish extraction. In taking his models from the nature surrounding him, Murillo never, however, degraded his art, like the Dutch painters, even in their sacred subjects, by obtrusive coarseness, vulgarity, sensuality, or brutality.

This picture (which was formerly in the Salamanca Collection) has the special interest, apart from its merit, of being the painter's first, or at all events an earlier, idea for the famous picture of the same subject in our National Gallery. The dark brownish colouring and the comparatively sharp execution afford internal evidence of its having been painted at an earlier period. The difference in the composition is, however, very slight, as may be seen from the official description of the picture at Trafalgar-square, which reads thus:—"St. John and the Lamb." An image of the Divine mission of the Baptist. St. John, a child, embraces the Lamb, and with his left hand points towards Heaven. The standard of the Lamb is lying upon the ground. A dark, rocky landscape forms the background."

The picture we engrave belongs to the fine collection of Lord Dudley and Ward, which, exhibited under the title of the "Dudley Gallery," formed a leading attraction of the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds in 1868; as did the "Hertford Gallery" at the Manchester Exhibition of Art-Treasures in 1857. Lord Dudley's collection is rich in works of Murillo and pictures of the early Italian schools. There are by Murillo, besides the work engraved, a large and important picture of "The Death of Santa Clara," painted for the Franciscan convent at Seville; a "Santa Teresa;" an "Old Gipsy-Woman;" and a most interesting and characteristic series of five pictures, also from the Salamanca Collection, illustrative (in the most familiar manner possible and with considerable humour) of the "Story of the Prodigal Son." The sixth picture of the series is in the Vatican, having been presented to the Pope by the King of Spain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has fully concluded his arrangements for the payment to the several telegraph companies of the compensation awarded to them, amounting to £5,715,041—the large funds of the savings-banks and other public departments, together with the tax collections due in January, being available for the purpose. The disbursement of the entire total will be completed at the end of this month.